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ABSTRACT

Fiscal year activities are summarized for seven organizational areas of the Library of Congress: (1) administration: office of the librarian and associate librarian for management; (2) national programs: American Folklife Center, Children's Literature Center, Educational Liaison Office, Exhibits Office, Federal Library Committee, Information Office, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, and Publishing Office; (3) Congressional Research Service: member and committee relations; automated information services; assignment, reference and special services; the divisions of American law, economics, education and public welfare, environment and national resources policy, foreign affairs and national defense, government, and science policy research; (4) processing services: acquisitions and overseas operations; cataloging; processing systems, networks, and automation planning; (5) research services: administration, materials acquisition, collection management, preservation, reader services, publications, and public programs; (6) law library: 150th anniversary year; services to Congress, government, and other noncongressional users; legal indexes, publications, and bibliographies; exhibits and collection development; and (7) the Copyright Office: Compendium of Copyright Office Practice; special handling fees, Section 108(i) report, Copyright Office regulations; and legislative, judicial, and international developments. Also included are an organizational chart; lists of committees, consultants, officers, and trust fund board and library committee members; information on gifts and bequests; and fourteen appendices. (LMM)

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Annual Report 1982
# of The Librarian of Congress

for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1982

Library of Congress Washington 1983

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JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY, 97TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION

Representative Augustus F. Hawkins, *Chairman*
Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., *Vice Chairman*

Members of the Committee: Senators Mark O. Hatfield, Howard H. Baker, Jr., Claiborne Pell, Daniel K. Inouye, Representatives Al Swift, William J. Coyne, Newt Gingrich, James K. Coyne. *Chief Clerk:* Cynthia A. Szady.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

An act of Congress, approved March 3, 1925, as amended, created the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, a quasicorporation with perpetual succession and all the usual powers of a trustee, including the power to "invest, or retain investments" and, specifically, the authority "to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections, or its services, as may be approved by the Board and by the Joint Committee on the Library" (2 U.S.C. 154–163).

A notable provision of the act (Section 2, last paragraph) permits endowment funds, up to a total limit of $10,000,000, to be treated as a perpetual loan to the United States Treasury, at an assured interest of at least four percent per annum. Public Law 94–289 makes possible a higher rate when national economic conditions so dictate.

Members of the Board on September 30, 1981: Donald T. Regan, Secretary of the Treasury; Representative Augustus F. Hawkins, *Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library;* Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress, *Chairman and Secretary;* Mrs. Charles W. Engelhard, Jr. (*term expires March 9, 1985*); and Milton A. Wolf (*term expires March 9, 1983*).

FORMS OF GIFTS OR BEQUESTS TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

OF MATERIAL

"To the United States of America, to be placed in the Library of Congress and administered therein by the authorities thereof."

OF MONEY FOR IMMEDIATE APPLICATION

General Gift: "To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress."

Specific Gift: "To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of [describe purpose which may be any specific purpose consistent with the general program of the Library of Congress]."

Example: Gift or bequest to the Library facsimile program—"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of the Library facsimile program."

OF ENDOWMENTS OF MONEY, SECURITIES, OR OTHER PROPERTY

"To the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, to be administered for the benefit of, or in connection with the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service."

NOTE.—Subject to federal statutes and regulations, gifts, bequests, or devises to the United States for the benefit of the Library of Congress, including those to the Trust Fund Board, and any income therefrom, generally are exempt from federal and District of Columbia taxes.

Officers of the Library

As of September 30, 1982

Daniel J. Boorstin, The Librarian of Congress
William J. Welsh, The Deputy Librarian of Congress
Donald C. Curran, The Associate Librarian of Congress

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

Ernest C. Barker, Chief Internal Auditor
Janet Chase, Special Assistant to The Librarian
John Y. Cole, Executive Director, Center for the Book
John Finzi, Director, Collections Development Office
Morrigene Holcomb, Women's Program Officer
John J. Kominski, General Counsel
Marjorie R. Kulisheck, Executive Assignment and Classification Appeals Officer
Arthur J. Lieb, Executive Officer
Joseph M. Love, Personnel Security Officer
Adoreen M. McCormick, Legislative Liaison Officer
Alfred E. McEwen, Coordinator, Equal Employment Opportunity Compliance Office
Jean B. Metz, Selection Officer
William H. Mobley, Principal Evaluations Officer
Nancy J. Radford, Regulations Officer
James R. Trew, Director, Library Environment Resources Office
Eugene Walton, Coordinator, Affirmative Action Office
Robert G. Zich, Acting Director, Office of Planning and Development

NATIONAL PROGRAMS

Carol A. Nemeyer, Associate Librarian for National Programs
Arnold G. Bellefontaine, Executive Officer

American Folklife Center

Alan Jabbour, Director
Raymond L. Dockstader, Deputy Director
Joseph C. Hickerson, Head, Archive of Folk Culture

Children's Literature Center

Margaret N. Coughlan, Acting Chief

Educational Liaison Office

John Henry Hass, Educational Liaison Officer

Exhibits Office

William F. Miner, Exhibits Officer
Leonard C. Faber, Assistant Exhibits Officer

Federal Library Committee

James P. Riley, Executive Director

Information Office

Nancy F. Bush, Information Officer

National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

Frank Kurt Cylke, Director
Mary Jack Wintle, Assistant Director
Henry B. Paris, Jr., Chief, Materials Development Division
Mary Berghaus Levering, Chief, Network Division

Publishing Office

Dana J. Pratt, Director

MANAGEMENT

Glen A. Zimmerman, Associate Librarian for Management
Howard A. Blancheri, Executive Officer
Catherine M. Croy, Executive Assistant
Stephen E. Bush, Safety Officer

Automated Systems

Fred E. Croxton, Director, Automated Systems Office
William R. Nugent, Assistant Director for Systems Engineering and Operations
Charlene A. Woody, Deputy Assistant Director for Systems Development

Management Services

Buildings Management Division

Gerald T. Garvey, Chief
John J. Laffey, Assistant Chief

Central Services Division

Elliott C. Finley, Chief
Harold R. Hooper, Assistant Chief

Financial Management Office

Richard H. Austin, Chief
John O. Hemperley, Budget Officer
William C. Myers, Accounting Officer
Edwin M. Krintz, Disbursing Officer

Procurement and Supply Division

Floyd D. Hedrick, Chief
John G. Kormos, Assistant Chief

Personnel and Labor Relations

Louis R. Mortimer, Director of Personnel
Martin F. O'Donoghue, Jr., Labor Pelations Officer
Doris E. Pierce, Staff Relations Officer
Raymon A. Noble, Health Services Officer
Ralph L. Adams, Personnel Operations Officer
Donald R. Ware, Position Classification and Organization Officer
David D. Lombardo, Recruitment and Placement Officer
Sylvia Cooke Martin, Staff Training and Development Officer

Photoduplication Service

Norman J. Shaffer, Chief
Mary Ann Ferrarese, Assistant Chief for Bibliographic Services
Cy Brownstein, Assistant Chief for Technical Services

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Gilbert Gude, Director
John P. Hardt, Associate Director for Senior Specialists
Thomas W. Novotny, Associate Director for Management Studies
Elizabeth Yadlosky, Associate Director for Research, Analysis, and Multidisciplinary Programs
Hugh L. Elsbree, Jr., Assistant Director for Policy, Planning, and Review
Basil T. Owens, Assistant Director for Assignment, Reference, and Special Services
Susan C. Finsen, Coordinator of Management and Administrative Services
Edward Mason, Coordinator of Member and Committee Relations
James R. Price, Coordinator of Automated Information Services
James W. Robinson, Coordinator of Review

American Law Division

Joseph E. Ross, Chief
Charles Doyle, Assistant Chief

Congressional Reference Division

Catherine A. Jones, Chief
Margaret E. Whitlock, Assistant Chief

Economics Division

Leon M. Cole, Chief
William A. Cox, Assistant Chief

Education and Public Welfare Division

William H. Robinson, Chief
Earl Canfield, Assistant Chief

Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division

David E. Gushee, Chief
Robert E. Wolf, Assistant Chief

Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division

Louis C. Finch, Acting Chief
Clyde R. Mark, Acting Assistant Chief

Government Division

Frederick H. Pauls, Chief
Daniel P. Mulhollan, Assistant Chief

Library Services Division

Jack McDonald, Chief
Frederick J. Rosenthal, Assistant Chief

Science Policy Research Division

James M. McCullough, Chief
Gail H. Marcus, Assistant Chief

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

David Ladd, Register of Copyrights and Assistant Librarian for Copyright Services
Michael R. Pew, Associate Register of Copyrights
Waldo H. Moore, Associate Register of Copyrights for Special Programs
Anthony P. Harrison, Assistant Register of Copyrights
Mark A. Lillis, Attorney for Research Programs
Lewis I. Flacks, International Copyright Officer
Dorothy M. Schrader, General Counsel and Associate Register of Copyrights for Legal Affairs
Richard E. Glasgow, Assistant General Counsel
Grace B. Reed, Executive Officer
Eric S. G. Reid, Senior Administrative Officer
Donette S. Vandell, Administrative Officer

Acquisitions and Processing Division

Robert A. Davis, Chief
Orlando L. Campos, Assistant Chief

Cataloging Division

Susan B. Aramayo, Chief
John Raoul leMat, Assistant Chief

Examining Division

Marybeth Peters, Chief
Jodi Rush, Assistant Chief

Information and Reference Division

Michael S. Keplinger, Chief
Joan Doherty, Assistant Chief

Licensing Division

Walter D. Sampson, Jr., Chief

Records Management Divisi[illegible]

Ann L. Hallstein, Chief

LAW LIBRARY

Carleton W. Kenyon, Law Librarian
LaVerne P. Mullin, Executive Officer

American-British Law Division

Marlene C. McGuirl, Chief
Robert L. Nay, Assistant Chief
Philip C. Berwick, Head, Law Library Reading Room

European Law Division

Ivan Sipkov, Chief
George E. Glos, Assistant Chief

Far Eastern Law Division

Tao-tai Hsia, Chief
Sung Yoon Cho, Assistant to the Chief

Hispanic Law Division

Rubens Medina, Chief
Armando González, Assistant to the Chief

Near Eastern and African Law Division

Zuhair E. Jwaideh, Chief
Anton Wekerle, Assistant to the Chief

PROCESSING SERVICES

Joseph H. Howard, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services
(Vacant), Executive Officer
Laurie E. Smith, Technical Officer
Susan M. Tarr, Assistant to the Executive Officer
Mary S. Townsend, Executive Assistant

Office of the Director for Acquisitions and Overseas Operations

Frank M. McGowan, Director
(Vacant), Assistant to the Director

Cataloging in Publication Division

Susan H. Vita, Chief
Judy C. McDermott, Assistant Chief

Exchange and Gift Division

Nathan R. Einhorn, Chief
Peter H. Bridge, Assistant Chief

Order Division

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Jennifer V. Magnus, Assistant Chief

Overseas Operations Division

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Alice L. Kniskern, Assistant to the Chief
(Vacant), Field Director, Brazil

James C. Armstrong, Field Director, East Africa
Michael W. Albin, Field Director, Egypt
Ellis Gene Smith, Field Director, India
John C. Crawford, Field Director, Indonesia
(Vacant), Field Director, Japan
Eunice S. Gupta, Field Director, Pakistan

Office of the Director for Cataloging

Lucia J. Rather, Director
Robert M. Hiatt, Assistant to the Director

Cataloging Instruction Office

Edith Scott, Chief Instructor

Decimal Classification Division

John P. Comaromi, Chief and Editor, *Dewey Decimal Classification*
Melba D. Adams, Assistant Chief

Descriptive Cataloging Division

John D. Byrum, Jr., Chief
William R. Huntley, Assistant Chief

MARC Editorial Division

Michael H. Shelley, Chief
Pamela Q. Andre, Assistant Chief

Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy

Ben R. Tucker, Chief

Shared Cataloging Division

Nathalie P. Delougaz, Chief
Hugo W. Christiansen, Assistant Chief

Special Materials Cataloging Division

David A. Smith, Chief

Subject Cataloging Division

Mary K. Dewees Pietris, Chief
Myrl D. Powell, Assistant Chief
Eugene T. Frosio, Principal Subject Cataloger

Office of the Director for Processing Systems, Networks, and Automation Planning

Henriette D. Avram, Director
Mary S. Price, Assistant Director
Sally H. McCallum, Assistant to the Director

Automation Planning and Liaison Office

Barbara J. Roland, Chief

Catalog Management and Publication Division

Gloria H. Hsia, Chief
Kay F. Wexler, Assistant Chief
Patricia S. Hines, Assistant Chief
Patrick S. Bernard, Principal Editor

Cataloging Distribution Service

David G. Remington, Chief
John J. Pizzo, Assistant Chief
Peter R. Young, Customer Services Officer

Network Development Office

Serial Record Division

Kimberly W. Dobbs, Chief
Dorothy J. Glasby, Assistant Chief
Linda K. Bartley, CONSER Operations Coordinator
Susan H. Riedel, Head, National Serials Data Program
Marian B. Abbott, Editor, *New Serial Titles*

RESEARCH SERVICES

John C. Broderick, Assistant Librarian for Research Services
Warren M. Tsuneishi, Director for Area Studies
Elizabeth F. Stroup, Director for General Reference
(Vacant), Director for Special Collections
Carolyn H. Sung, Executive Officer
Theodore E. Leach, Automation Officer
Edward A. D'Alessandro, Special Assistant for Planning Management

Performing Arts Library

Peter J. Fay, Head Librarian

Preservation Office

Peter G. Sparks, Director for Preservation
Lawrence S. Robinson, Assistant Director for Preservation
Matt T. Roberts, Binding Officer
Bohdan Yasinsky, Preservation Microfilming Officer
(Vacant), Research Officer
Peter Waters, Restoration Officer

Area Studies

African and Middle Eastern Division

Julian W. Witherell, Chief
Beverly Ann Gray, Head, African Section
Myron M. Weinstein, Head, Hebraic Section
George N. Atiyeh, Head, Near East Section

Asian Division

Richard C. Howard, Acting Chief
(Vacant), Assistant Chief
Chi Wang, Head, Chinese and Korean Section
Hisao Matsumoto, Head, Japanese Section
Louis A. Jacob, Head, Southern Asia Section

European Division

Clara M. Lovett, Chief
David H. Kraus, Assistant Chief

Hispanic Division

William E. Carter, Chief
John R. Hébert, Assistant Chief
Dolores M. Martin, Editor, *Handbook of Latin American Studies*
Georgette M. Dorn, Specialist in Hispanic Culture and Head, Reference Section

General Reference

Collections Management Division

Steven J. Herman, Chief
Emmett G. Trainor, Assistant Chief
(Vacant), Head, Book Service Section
Suanne A. Thamm, Head, Collections Improvement Section
(Vacant), Head, Collections Maintenance Section
Everett J. Johnson, Head, Special Search Section

Federal Research Division

Earl L. Rothermel, Chief
Donald H. Bonham, Assistant to the Chief

General Reading Rooms Division

Ellen Z. Hahn, Chief
Winston Tabb, Assistant Chief
John W. Kimball, Jr., Head, Automation and Reference Collections Section
Judith P. Austin, Head, Local History and Genealogy Section
Gary D. Jensen, Head, Main Reading Room Section
Robert V. Gross, Head, Microform Reading Room Section
Suzanne Thorin, Head, Research Facilities Section
James E. Stewart, Head, Social Science Reading Room Section
Margaret McGinnis, Head, Telephone Reference, Correspondence, and Bibliography Section

Loan Division

Olive C. James, Chief
Thomas D. Burney, Assistant Chief
Barbu Alim, Librarian in charge of Library Station in the Capitol
William T. Rains, Head, Loan Reference Section
Samuel Dove, Head, Records Section

National Referral Center

Edward N. MacConomy, Chief
(Vacant), Assistant Chief
Staffan Rosenborg, Head, Publications Section
John A. Feulner, Head, Referral Services Section
Lloyd W. Shipley, Head, Resources Analysis Section

Science and Technology Division

Joseph W. Price, Chief
John F. Price, Assistant Chief
Karl R. Green, Head, Technical Reports Section
Constance Carter, Head, Science Reference Section
Geza T. Thuronyi, Head, Special Projects Section

Serial and Government Publications Division

Donald F. Wisdom, Chief
Bernard A. Bernier, Jr., Assistant Chief
Agnes Ferruso, Head, Government Publications Section
Frank J. Carroll, Head, Newspaper Section
Anthony J. Kostreba, Head, Periodical Section
Katherine F. Gould, Coordinator of Reference Service

Special Collections

Geography and Map Division

John A. Wolter, Chief
Ralph E. Ehrenberg, Assistant Chief
Richard W. Stephenson, Head, Reference and Bibliography Section
David K. Carrington, Head, Technical Services Section

Manuscript Division

James H. Hutson, Chief
Paul T. Heffron, Assistant Chief

John D. Knowlton, Head, Preparation Section, and Technical Officer
C. Fred Coker, Head, Reference and Reader Service Section
(Vacant), Coordinator, Historical Publications Office

Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division

(Vacant), Chief
Paul C. Spehr, Assistant Chief
Gerald Gibson, Head, Curatorial Section
Patrick Sheehan, Head, Documentation and Reference Section
Robert Carneal, Head, Laboratory Services Section
Harriet Harrison, Head, Processing Section

Music Division

Donald L. Leavitt, Chief
Jon W. Newsom, Assistant Chief
Elizabeth H. Auman, Head, Reference Section

Prints and Photographs Division

Oliver O. Jensen, Chief
Renata V. Shaw, Assistant Chief
Jerry L. Kearns, Head, Reference Section
Jerald Curtis Maddox, Collections Planner and Curator of Photography

Rare Book and Special Collections Division

William Matheson, Chief
Peter VanWingen, Head, Reference and Reader Services Section
Don C. Marcin, Head, Processing Section

COMMITTEE TO SELECT PRINTS FOR PURCHASE UNDER THE PENNELL FUND

Donald J. Saff, Jim Dine, and Karen Beall (designated representative of Chief, Prints and Photographs Division, ex officio)

PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR THE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES DEVISE

Daniel J. Boorstin, The Librarian of Congress, Chairman, ex officio
Stanley N. Katz, Princeton University
Philip B. Kurland, University of Chicago
Paul Mishkin, University of California at Berkeley
Charles Alan Wright, University of Texas
James H. Hutson, Administrative Officer, Office of the Devise

Consultants of the Library

CONSULTANT IN POETRY IN ENGLISH

Anthony Hecht

HONORARY CONSULTANTS

American Letters

Stanley Kunitz

Early Printed Books

Frederick R. Goff (died Sept. 26, 1982)

East Asian Bibliography

Edwin G. Beal

Literature of Magic

Morris N. Young

Sigmund Freud Studies

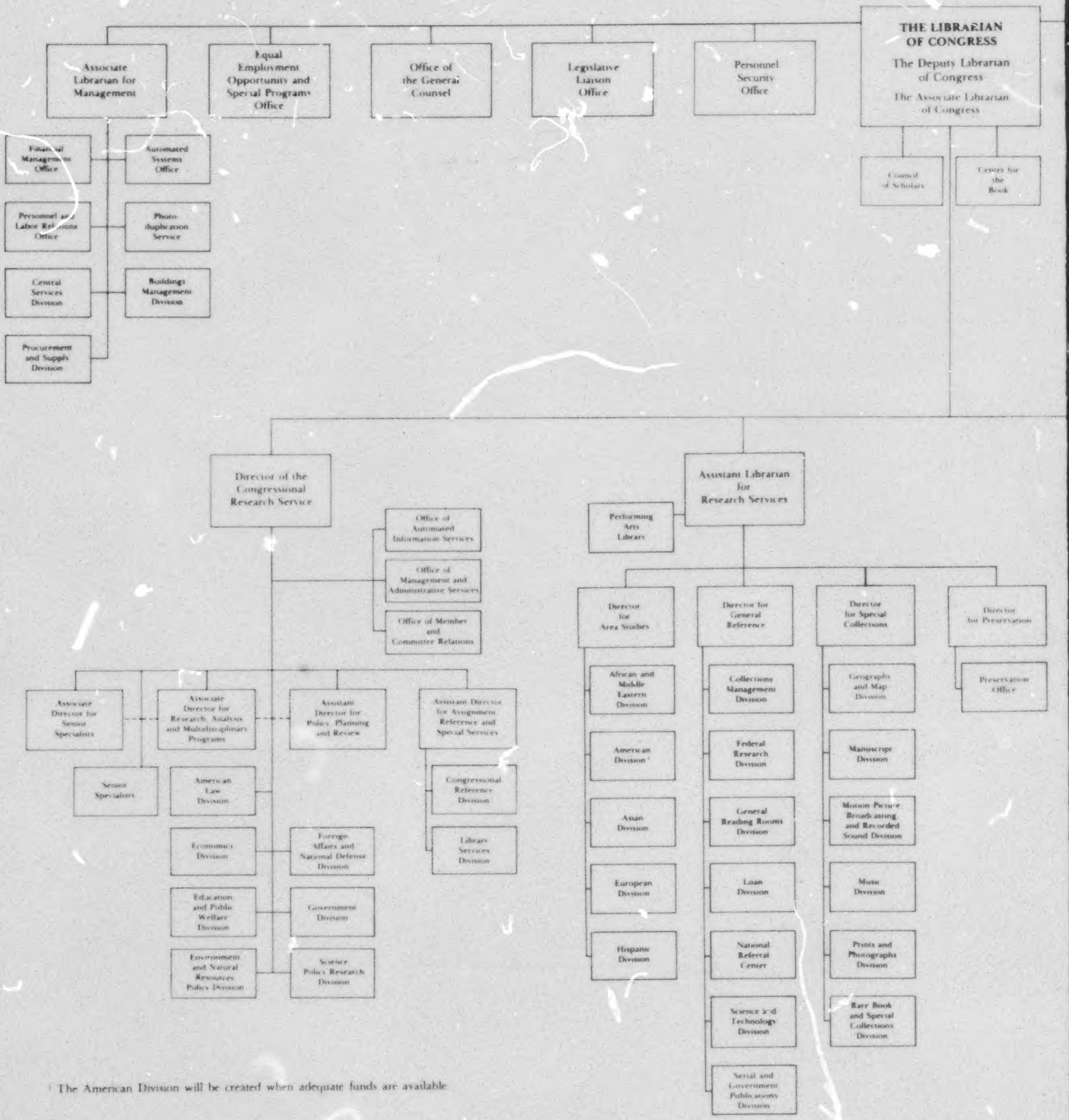
Anna Freud (died Oct. 9, 1982)

U.S. Cartographic History

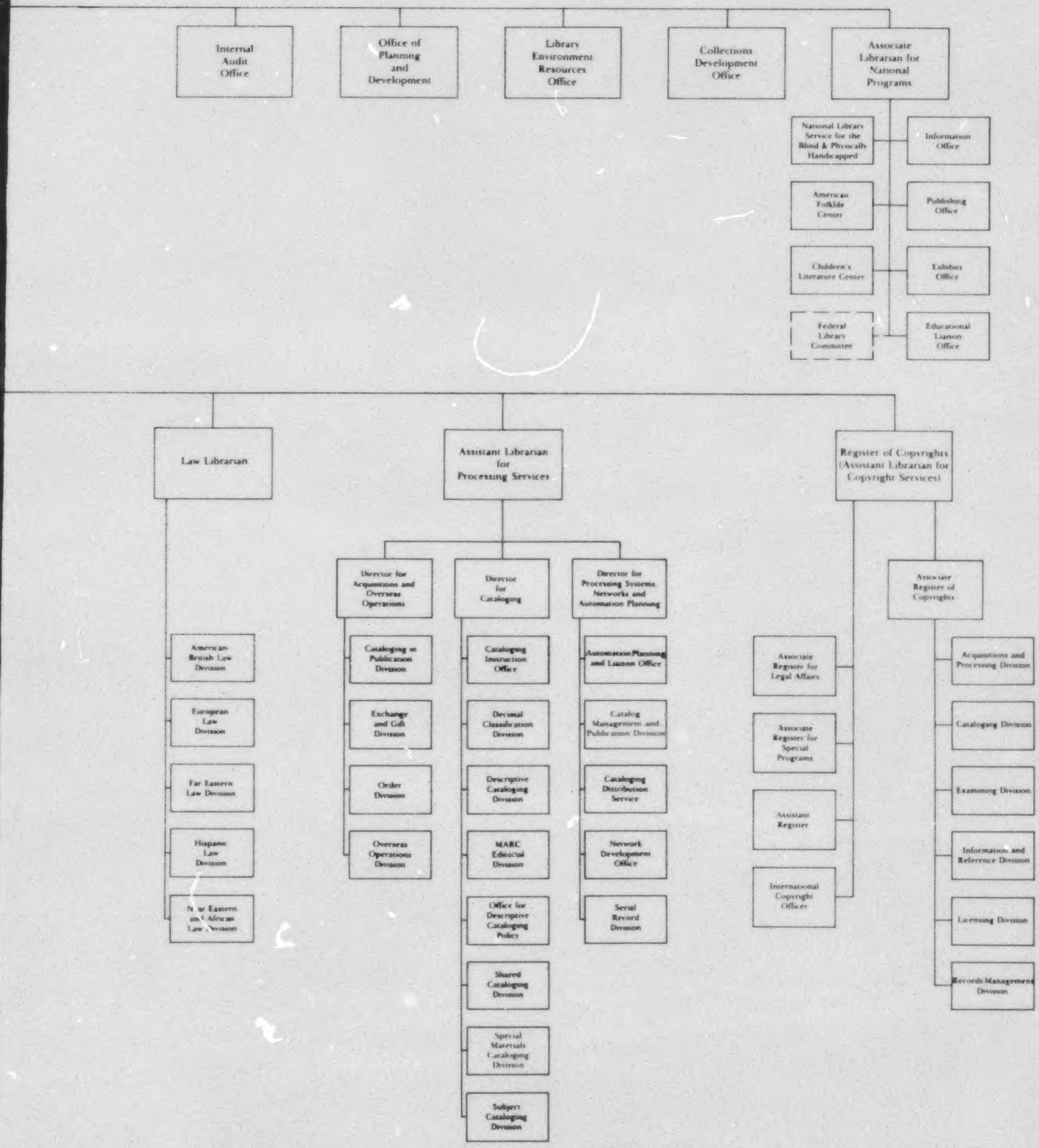
Walter W. Ristow

Organization Chart

As of September 30, 1982


THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS
The Deputy Librarian of Congress
The Associate Librarian of Congress
Associate Librarian for Management
Equal Employment Opportunity and Special Programs Office
Office of the General Counsel
Legislative Liaison Office
Personnel Security Office
Council of Scholars
Center for the Book
Financial Management Office
Automated Systems Office
Personnel and Labor Relations Office
Photoduplication Service
Central Services Division
Buildings Management Division
Procurement and Supply Division
Director of the Congressional Research Service
Office of Automated Information Services
Office of Management and Administrative Services
Office of Member and Committee Relations
Associate Director for Senior Specialists
Associate Director for Research, Analysis and Multidisciplinary Programs
Assistant Director for Policy, Planning and Review
Assistant Director for Assignment, Reference and Special Services
Senior Specialists
American Law Division
Economics Division
Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division
Education and Public Welfare Division
Government Division
Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division
Science Policy Research Division
Congressional Reference Division
Library Services Division
Assistant Librarian for Research Services
Performing Arts Library
Director for Area Studies
Director for General Reference
Director for Special Collections
Director for Preservation
African and Middle Eastern Division
American Division[1]
Asian Division
European Division
Hispanic Division
Collections Management Division
Federal Research Division
General Reading Rooms Division
Loan Division
National Referral Center
Science and Technology Division
Serial and Government Publications Division
Geography and Map Division
Manuscript Division
Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division
Music Division
Prints and Photographs Division
Rare Book and Special Collections Division
Preservation Office

[1] The American Division will be created when adequate funds are available.


Internal Audit Office
Office of Planning and Development
Library Environment Resources Office
Collections Development Office
Associate Librarian for National Programs
National Library Service for the Blind & Physically Handicapped
Information Office
American Folklife Center
Publishing Office
Children's Literature Center
Exhibits Office
Federal Library Committee
Educational Liaison Office
Law Librarian
American-British Law Division
European Law Division
Far Eastern Law Division
Hispanic Law Division
Near Eastern and African Law Division
Assistant Librarian for Processing Services
Director for Acquisitions and Overseas Operations
Cataloging in Publication Division
Exchange and Gift Division
Order Division
Overseas Operations Division
Director for Cataloging
Cataloging Instruction Office
Decimal Classification Division
Descriptive Cataloging Division
MARC Editorial Division
Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy
Shared Cataloging Division
Special Materials Cataloging Division
Subject Cataloging Division
Director for Processing Systems, Networks and Automation Planning
Automation Planning and Liaison Office
Catalog Management and Publication Division
Cataloging Distribution Service
Network Development Office
Serial Record Division
Register of Copyrights (Assistant Librarian for Copyright Services)
Associate Register for Legal Affairs
Associate Register for Special Programs
Assistant Register
International Copyright Officer
Associate Register of Copyrights
Acquisitions and Processing Division
Cataloging Division
Examining Division
Information and Reference Division
Licensing Division
Records Management Division

Letter of Transmittal

The President of the Senate
The Speaker of the House of Representatives

SIRS:

It is my privilege to submit this report of the activities of the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1982. It is accompanied by four issues of its supplement, the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*, together with a copy of the annual report of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.

DANIEL J. BOORSTIN
The Librarian of Congress

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Washington, D.C.

1

Administration

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

President Ronald Reagan visited the Library of Congress on November 20 to dedicate the Madison Memorial Hall in the James Madison Memorial Building. The dedication of the Memorial Hall concluded more than two decades of planning and construction of the facility, which combines Library services and the Madison Memorial in one building.

Among the distinguished guests at the dedication were First Lady Nancy Reagan, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, Associate Justice Harry A. Blackmun, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, Secretary of Health and Human Services Richard S. Schweiker, and U.S. Representative Augustus F. Hawkins, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library.

The Library of Congress was honored by the U.S. Postal Service with a twenty-cent commemorative stamp issued on April 21 at a first-day issue ceremony held in the Coolidge Auditorium. Postmaster General William F. Bolger and Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin presided at the ceremony. The design of the stamp is based on a photograph of the Thomas Jefferson Building taken by the Detroit Publishing Company in 1898 from the grounds of the Capitol.

Three former Librarians of Congress died during the fiscal year. Archibald MacLeish, who served as Librarian from 1939 to 1944, died on April 20; Luther H. Evans, Librarian from 1945 to 1953, died on December 23; and L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian from 1954 to 1974, died on August 15. In memory of Archibald MacLeish, the Library held an evening of readings of his works on September 13. On April 28, a number of Dr. Evans's colleagues from the United States and abroad assembled with his widow and son at a luncheon in the Whittall Pavilion to discuss his lasting influence on the acquisitions and scholarly activities of the Library and his contributions to international understanding. The Deputy Librarian of Congress, William J. Welsh, delivered an appreciation of Dr. Mumford at memorial services held at St. Alban's Church, Washington, D.C., on August 21.

The Librarian of Congress and his immediate staff moved from their quarters in the Thomas Jefferson Building to rooms 607 and 608 in the Madison Building on June 11. Room 106 of the Jefferson Building, which had been the office of Librarians since 1897, is being retained for the Librarian's use.

During the year, book preservation plans materialized for the mass deacidification of five thousand books at the Goddard Space Flight Center. Two contracts were awarded to develop a pilot program to evaluate the use of optical disk technology for information preservation and management and to determine the costs and benefits of such technology. One is directed at capturing pictorial materials on analog optical disks and the second is to scan page images of textual materials and record them on digital optical disks.

To increase awareness of the importance of preservation and to share and discuss some of the Library's proposed solutions with others, the Library invited representatives of the publishing industry, foundations, libraries, and the media to attend a conference entitled "Preservation and New Technology" held at the Library on June 17. The same topic received attention at the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the Association of Research Libraries and at the Conference of Directors of National Libraries held in Ottawa, Canada.

Council of Scholars

Four council scholars from abroad were in residence during fiscal 1982. Vicenta Cortés Alonso completed her residency in October 1981. She was followed by Julián Marías, professor of philosophy at the University of Madrid, and Juan Ferrando Badia, Vice-Rector of the University de Alcalá de Henares. All three received support from the U.S.-Spanish Committee on Education and Cultural Affairs. Also in 1982, Jinichi Konishi, professor of Japanese literature at the University of Tsukuba, Japan, completed the first of two six-month residencies as a member of the council. Professor Konishi will return in 1983. His appointment is supported by a grant from the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission. In addition, Elizabeth Eisenstein, professor of history at the University of Michigan and a member of the council, spent several months at the Library pursuing her research. The council headquarters, located in the original House Reading Room of the Thomas Jefferson Building, proved to be a highly satisfactory setting for research. Each scholar maintained close working relationships with appropriate divisions of Research Services.

Creativity, the first in a series of studies designed to provide "a continuing inventory of knowledge," was published in 1982. The book was compiled by James H. Hutson, executive secretary of the Council of Scholars, from papers delivered at the council's opening symposium in November 1980 and from papers and discussions at subsequent meetings. It proved to be an attractive *vade mecum* and down-to-earth statement of fourteen problems in the study and understanding of creativity, followed by a checklist of selected readings in creativity. A first printing of 4,000 copies was exhausted, partly because of favorable mention in an article by Bill Moyers in *Smithsonian*, preliminary to his Public Television Series on the subject.

The semiannual meetings of the council took place December 4–5 and April 30–May 1. At the fall meeting Herbert Simon, professor of economics at Carnegie-Mellon University and Nobel Laureate in Economics, led a discussion on "Creativity and Change." The council's chairman, Jaroslav Pelikan, led a discussion on "Creativity and Tradition." At the spring meeting two members of the council, James Ackerman and M. H. Abrams, led discussions of their papers: "Interpretation: Response-Notes on a New Critical Theory" and "Literary Criticism Today: New Directions," respectively.

Three members joined the original council at the beginning of the fiscal year: Walter Berns, American Enterprise Institute, political science; Loren Graham, Woodrow Wilson Center, history of science, on leave from his professorship at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Nicolas Sanchez-Ábornoz, New York University, history. In the summer of 1982, the terms of office of the original council expired. Sixteen members accepted reappointment. New members of the "second" council are Lawrence A. Cremin, Columbia University, education; Clifford Geertz, Institute for Advanced Study, anthropology; Anthony Hecht, Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress, poetry; Edith Kern, Hofstra University, comparative literature; Robert Nozick, Harvard University, philosophy; Edmund Pellegrino, Georgetown University, medicine; J. G. A. Pocock, Johns Hopkins University, history and political theory; and Emily Vermeule, Harvard University, classics.

Center for the Book

In pursuit of its goal of "keeping the book flourishing," the Center for the Book sponsored a variety of events throughout the year. National Children's Book Week was celebrated with a lecture by Natalie Babbitt titled "Saying What You Think." Five members of the center's National Advisory Board had featured roles in the symposium "Reading and Successful Living: The Family-School Partnership," which was held in cooperation with several educational associations. Major speakers included Robert Andringa, executive director of the Education Commission of the States, and Mrs. George Bush, wife of the Vice President. In conjunction with the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) and Research Services, the center sponsored a symposium on small presses to celebrate the establishment of NEA's Small Press Collection in the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

In its fourth season, the Library of Congress/CBS Television "Read More About It" project aired spot announcements suggesting books on the subjects of the program following ten major network presentations. Cicely Tyson, Danny Kaye, Mickey Rooney, and cartoon character Charlie Brown were among the stars who presented the messages.

Authorized by Public Law 95–129, the center's program is supported by gifts from individuals, corporations, and foundations. In fiscal year 1982 a total of $104,763 was received from sixty-two donors.

Collections Development Office

The various activities of the Collections Development Office continued to be carried out within the context of a planned effort toward an integrated Library-wide collection development policy. Priority continued to be given to the formulation of acquisitions policies, acquisition and selection matters, and particularly the areas involving control, preservation, custody, and collection management. The imperatives of readers' needs, space, preservation, and the new technologies now transforming library operations are steadily strengthening this drive toward a unified collection development and management policy. In this context, selection activities were paramount—whether they affected materials added to the permanent collections, materials to be withdrawn, or materials to be rescued for future generations through preservation treatment. Additionally, selection must be applied to the choice of those formats, for different types of library materials, that will ensure an optimum of reader access, space-saving, and preservation potential.

Revision of the Library's acquisitions policies, in recognition of changing publishing and research trends and of emerging national cooperative arrangements, continued to be one of the office's major emphases. Revised acquisitions policies statements in the areas of medicine, agriculture, U.S. government documents, and materials in microform were issued this year. In all four cases, revision was aimed at clarification and a more precise statement of the Library's responsibilities in these areas or at necessary adjustments to changed publishing patterns.

Under a more controlled general policy, acquisitions for the Library's collections remained satisfactory during the year and notable acquisitions were recommended and authorized in the areas of cartography, rare books, manuscripts, music, photographs, and important microform sets. The Collections Development Office saw increased recommendations throughout the Library of almost 20 percent over the previous year and, despite the high cost of older materials, noncurrent purchases reached an all-time high in 1982. A major effort was mounted in the building of the reference collections for the projected Social Science Reading Room and the expanded reference collection in the Serial and Government Publications Reading Room.

In its effort to improve communication and awareness, the Collections Development Office presented the fourth and fifth of its continuing series of seminars for recommending officers and other interested staff members.

Requests for evaluations by the principal evaluations officer increased for the second successive year. These included gifts and deposits received by the Library, many of considerable monetary value as well as being important additions to the collections; evaluations, for insurance purposes, of materials to be loaned to other institutions for exhibitions; reviews of the value of materials recommended for purchase and exchange; and valuation of books lost while on loan outside the Library. Evaluations of rare books and materials in special formats, such as manuscripts, maps, music, motion pictures, and prints and photographs, are usually made in consultation with the appropriate specialists.

Progress was made by the Selection Office in weeding the collections. In accordance with the revised acquisitions policy statement on medicine, the staff designated medical serials dealing with the clinical aspects of this field for withdrawal. Following review and approval by the Science and Technology Division, all these medical journals were offered to the National Library of Medicine, which selected a considerable number for addition to its holdings. A total of 1,095 titles, consisting of 12,011 volumes, were withdrawn from the Library's collections. A similar weeding project was begun on technical agriculture serials. In coordination with the Library's preservation effort, the Selection Office also made weekly inspections of all items submitted for rebinding or microfilming for the purpose of rejecting materials not worthy of further retention or treatment.

The year witnessed an accelerated effort to replace long runs of bound serials with microforms, and a significant number of journals in the social sciences were replaced. Highest priority was accorded to those in advanced stages of deterioration. The cooperative arrangement established last year with Research Publications, Inc., to film the Library's extensive U.S. city directory collection continued to make excellent progress as the first shipment of films was made near the end of the year, enabling the Library to begin the disposal of large segments of this massive and rapidly deteriorating collection.

Plans were formulated for a greatly expanded microfilming program to be implemented by the Library of Congress New Delhi office. This project involves several components, all combining in various degrees solutions to problems of acquisition, bibliographic control, preservation, and space. The microfilming in New Delhi of large quantities of South Asian, Southeast Asian, and possibly East African materials, both serials and monographs, will make it possible for the Library to add to the collections only microfilm copies instead of the paper originals, which would constitute a space as well as a preservation problem.

Several new programs were inaugurated under the guidance of the Collections Development Office to improve the preservation of the general book collections. Of particular note is the special "rebind" project. Books that have been removed from the collections for rebinding are now regularly scrutinized by rare book and art specialists to identify unusual items which should be rebound with special care. Included are books with artistically significant covers, volumes with interesting or important autographs and bookplates, and books and pamphlets of sufficient bibliographic significance to warrant the retention of the signature blocks in original form.

Office of Planning and Development

The Office of Planning and Development continued work on a number of major projects begun in the previous year. Noteworthy was the Statistics Project, which collected management statistics as outlined in the profile of types of data desirable for the Library to maintain and made recommendations for improvements in statistics collection procedures in the categories collected.

Work on the On-line Public Catalog users and nonusers survey, sponsored by the Council on Library Resources, neared completion at year's end.

The staff of the Office of Planning and Development played an active role in coordinating the conference "Preservation and New Technology" and the activities of the Optical Disk Think Tank. The staff also organized the REMARC Advisory Group, which will evaluate the accuracy and usefulness of the unedited REMARC file—the computerized records of the Library of Congress shelflist.

Late in the year the office began a project to assess the security of the Library's collections and another to compile statistics on collection growth and future space needs.

Library Environment Resources Office

The Architect of the Capitol continued to correct some Madison Building deficiencies and the building's security system. At the end of the fiscal year occupancy of the Madison Building was estimated at 3,296 employees, a number representing about 97 percent of the projected final occupancy. The remaining moves to be completed include two special collections divisions and several special purpose functions. A prototype shelving unit for the recorded sound collections was approved and installation begun.

In June, Arthur Cotton Moore/Associates submitted new design development documentation for the renovation and restoration of the Thomas Jefferson and John Adams Buildings. Final design drawings and cost estimates are scheduled for completion early in 1983. The Architect of the Capitol began installation of an automatic sprinkler system in the Jefferson Building bookstacks to help alleviate existing fire hazards.

The relocation of nearly five hundred employees from leased space to permanent locations, mostly in the John Adams Building, culminated in October when the Cataloging Distribution Service and the Federal Library Committee moves were completed. The Research Services administrative offices were relocated in the Thomas Jefferson Building. Installation of special hanging shelves for the John Adams Building began in December.

The Federal Research Division was relocated from the Massachusetts Avenue Annex to the Navy Yard Annex in August. Building renovations were completed at the Suitland film vaults and the film storage facilities at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. Underground storage space was leased in Pennsylvania for storing reels of microfilm. At year's end, the Library occupied remote facilities at Taylor Street in Washington, D.C., Landover Center and Suitland in Maryland, Duke Street in Virginia, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio, and National Underground Storage in Pennsylvania.

Legislative Liaison Office

During the fiscal year, the Legislative Liaison Office answered over thirteen hundred congressional requests for information about Library of Congress policy and programs and managed various legislative issues of concern and interest to the Library.

On October 1 President Reagan signed Public Law 97–51, making continuing appropriations for federal agencies and programs for fiscal year 1982 through November 20. For the legislative branch, this law provided funding through September 30, including funds for the operation of the Library of Congress in the amount of $189,827,000. A supplemental appropriations bill became law on September 10, after the Congress overrode a presidential veto. Public Law 97–257 provides for supplemental appropriations necessary to pay increased pay costs in 1982 for the Library of Congress in the amount of $5,296,000.

Under Public Law 97–51, the sum of $8,715,000 was appropriated to the Architect of the Capitol for the structural and mechanical care of the Library buildings during fiscal year 1982. Of this amount, $4 million was approved for design, testing, and installation of automatic sprinklers for the bookstacks of the Jefferson and Adams Buildings and for funding a complete design package, including cost estimates, for the overall restoration.

On March 2 and 3, the Librarian of Congress and other Library officials testified before the Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, House Committee on Appropriations, to request $223,760,000 for Library of Congress operations for fiscal year 1983. The Senate Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, chaired by Sen. Mack Mattingly, then heard testimony on May 14 from Dr. Boorstin and his staff on Library of Congress budget requests for 1983. Dr. Boorstin explained that the Library of Congress emphasis for 1983 is on improving services to the increasing number and variety of users and improving measures to preserve the Library's deteriorating collections.

The Artist's Equity and Donation Act, S. 2225, introduced by Sen. Max Baucus and others, would restore a tax deduction for the donation of self-generated manuscripts and artwork materials to libraries, museums, and other nonprofit institutions equal to the fair market value of the materials donated. Because the deduction has been disallowed by law, the Library of Congress and other libraries have been largely unable to attract significant gifts of such materials. The Librarian of Congress appeared before the Senate Committee on Finance on November 10, to speak in favor of amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove certain limitations on charitable contributions of literary, musical, and artistic compositions. On September 24 the Senate Finance Committee, in reporting out H.R. 1524, the California Normalization Act, approved an amendment in the form of S. 2225 and added language requiring an independent appraisal of the gift.

The Library of Congress was included in legislation enacted on July 23 under Public Law 97–221 providing authorization for federal agencies to use flexible and compressed employee work schedules. The Library is in the process of devising and formulating guidelines for the compressed employee work schedule.

The House of Representatives passed the Latta version of the Budget Reconciliation Act for fiscal year 1983, which contained a proposal to eliminate revenue-foregone postal subsidies and which would result in full commercial rates for all subsidy classes of mail, including braille, large-print, and recorded materials that are now distributed postage-free by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. In the conference on the Reconciliation Act, revenue-foregone postage for blind and physically handicapped individuals was restored. Through a motion by Representative Addabbo, the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Treasury—Postal Service—General Government recommended funding the full authorized amount for the revenue-foregone appropriation to the U.S. Postal Service in fiscal 1983 which, if sustained through the appropriations process, will continue free matter for the blind and physically handicapped.

Senate Resolution 436, a resolution to implement television and radio broadcast coverage of proceedings of the Senate, was reported on July 27. Once adopted, the resolution directs the Librarian of Congress and the Archivist of the United States to receive, store, and make available to the public videotape and audio recordings of Senate proceedings. Late in the session, the Senate leadership made the decision to defer action on the resolution until the next session of Congress.

Because of a shortage of funds in the Smithsonian Institution's budget for distributing government publications for the International Exchange Program, the Government Printing Office suspended distribution of these publications as of January 1. A short-term solution to the problem was provided by having several government agencies involved in the program agree to contribute funds toward partial payment of the distribution costs so that the publications which were accumulating in a Government Printing Office warehouse could be shipped. The House Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations included language in the appropriations bill to amend Title 44 to allow the program to continue without further disruptions. The language proposes to distribute to the agencies involved the proportionate costs of printing, binding, and mailing exchange publications to these agencies.

Public Law 97–264, signed into law on September 24, amends the act establishing a Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise to allow the devise to earn a rate of interest determined by the prevailing market interest rate on marketable government securities and authorizes the committee to receive royalties or other income.

During the fiscal year, 22,244 congressional requests were handled by units in the Library other than the Congressional Research Service, and 164 translations were cleared. The Loan Division processed 34,209 congressional book loan requests.

Equal Employment Opportunity Programs

The Library conducted numerous programs during the year to promote equal employment opportunity and affirmative action, principally in the areas of education and training, counseling, recruitment, and placement. Sixteen Affirmative Action Fellowships were awarded during the year and, when added to the two-year fellowships awarded last year, brought the total number of employees in the program to one hundred.

The Library continued to post not less than 10 percent of nonsupervisory vacancies in four affirmative action priority job series in the Career Bridges Program. During the year, eleven professional positions were posted.

Recruitment activities included mailing vacancy announcements in selected job series to over three hundred clearinghouse organizations for minority and female recruitment. Eighteen students from eight area universities participated in the Graduate Cooperative Education Program, under which graduate students from universities with large numbers of students from underrepresented groups received ninety-day appointments with the expectation that they will consider permanent employment at the Library upon graduation.

The Library embraced a policy voluntarily to adopt Equal Employment Opportunity Commission procedures for affirmative action planning. A management Affirmative Action Working Group developed a multiyear affirmative action plan during the year using the Library's Workforce Utilization Analysis as the basis for the plan. Use of the analysis in this way represents the Library's decision to adopt planning procedures based on a common-sense methodology that will enable the agency to set effective resource priorities.

The Women's Program Office coordinated additional initiatives in personnel data development with staff of the Automated Systems Office and an outside contractor as part of an effort to develop an automated EEO/Personnel data file that will provide all information needed for program planning, reporting, and EEO complaints and litigation.

During the fiscal year, 105 new discrimination complaints and 1 reinstatement were added to a roster of 90 formal and 29 informal complaints carried over from the previous fiscal year. Thirty-three of the complaints became formal. Of the total, 43 were resolved at the counselor level, 3 by equal employment opportunity officers, 1 at the investigator level, 7 by the equal employment opportunity coordinator, 1 by the director of personnel, 5 by the Associate Librarian of Congress, 1 by the Deputy Librarian of Congress, 33 for the Librarian of Congress, 1 at the complaints examiner level, and 7 by the U.S. District Court. At year's end there were 41 informal and 82 formal complaints pending.

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE LIBRARIAN FOR MANAGEMENT

The task of relocating organizations and facilities to the Madison Building continued to influence the activities of this service-oriented department during fiscal 1982. By the end of the year, occupancy of the building was 97 percent complete.

Particular attention was given throughout the year to improving management techniques, support procedures, and controls to achieve Library goals. As in past years, priority was given to providing effective administrative and support services to all Library operating programs. These included the usual administrative functions such as personnel management, labor relations, and general management services (financial management, buildings management and security, central administrative services, and procurement and supply), as well as a number of other significant programs including the Photoduplication Service and the Automated Systems Office. The efficiency of response to the needs of supported organizations or programs continued to be stressed.

Highlights of the activities and accomplishments of individual departmental units responsible for providing the Library's administrative and support services are discussed in the following pages.

Automation Activities

Activities of the Automated Systems Office during fiscal 1982 continued to focus on improving the availability and effective utilization of computer equipment to perform the Library's mission while controlling costs and at the same time providing service of an acceptable level. To improve response time to computer users and provide additional computing capacity, an IBM 3033 AP central processor was installed as the result of competitive procurement. It is expected that this central computer upgrade will satisfy the on-line needs of the Library for approximately four years. Batch processing by the Computer Service Center continued to increase to approximately thirty-six thousand jobs a month and teleprocessing transactions were processed at the level of approximately 2.8 million per month, servicing two thousand Capitol Hill terminals. A new Xerox 9700 on-line microfiche unit was installed to replace the previous off-line unit. This acquisition provides the Library a cost savings and also greater capabilities in producing microfiche output.

The Library initiated several image storage and retrieval projects, spearheaded by a major project in the application of high-density digital optical disks for the preservation of textual materials. Encouraged by the success of the digital optical disk in the storage and demand printing of catalog card images in the Cataloging Distribution Service's DEMAND system, the Library plans to scan 500,000 pages of text material, store the scans on optical disks, and let patrons retrieve it on high-resolution display digital terminals. Because of the expected twenty-year minimum life of the medium and its digital nature, perfect copies can be made onto other media near the end of the life of the original disks, and this process can be repeated. Thus, the project complements the Library's diethyl zinc mass deacidification program developed to aid in preserving its collections.

In addition to this digital image-scanning and storage project, the Library is conducting three analog projects. One involves the use of microcomputer-controlled interactive patron training in the use of the Library's Computer Catalog Center. Another is an internally programmed videodisc being developed by the American Folklife Center for a major Library exhibition on the American cowboy. The third involves the production of six videodiscs for access to some of the nonprint collections of the Library, including old silent films, some early color motion pictures, television productions, and prints and still photography. Collectively, these projects represent a major move into computer-assisted image storage and retrieval using the most recently available technologies.

Significant progress on implementing an on-line, integrated management information system was made during the year. This system will include the personnel, financial, and logistics functions of the Library. The current "system" in each functional area of the Library's financial and personnel organization was documented using structured analysis techniques. A thorough analysis of those government and commercially generated systems which could be used as the basis for meeting the personnel and payroll subsystem of such a system was made and the selection forwarded for procurement.

The *Bill Digest* File for the 97th Congress, which provides SCORPIO searching and the publication of the *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions*, was enhanced to include several new display items for amendments, two new SCORPIO print formats, and changes to the publication subsystem to allow printing of the *Bill Digest* at the Government Printing Office instead of the Cataloging Distribution Service. User and computer system documentation was upgraded and a definition of the requirements for the 98th Congressional File was written. The *Bill Digest* system for the 98th Congress, which will provide for SCORPIO searching and the publication of the *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions*, was being developed for delivery in January 1983. The following retrieval enhancements will be installed: amendment number and word retrieval from the text of the Legislative Indexing Vocabulary, the Subject Indexing Terms, the Detailed Status Steps, and the Short Titles. The SCORPIO item display will be improved to add bill and amendment cosponsor counts and subcommittee information. A new "ALL" display option, a composite of information for a particular bill or amendment, will be available. The Keyword-in-Context feature will be expanded to include Amendment Digest, Short Title, Cosponsor, Law Text, Comparison of Bills, and Revised Abstract information. Enhancements to the brief display will include the addition of cosponsor counts and improved default displays for various options when displaying bills and amendments. A group of file processing changes are being developed to make file maintenance more efficient and provide better monitoring tools to improve data base integrity.

Development work was begun to create a new data base for the on-line version of the *Congressional Record* for the 98th Congress. New capabilities and enhancements are: on-line update of the member and committee files, a comprehensive edit program to improve file integrity, and improved SCORPIO searching by adding House and Senate report numbers, including the index field as part of the text index, and identifying the abstract that describes the formal introduction of a bill. This new file, with the system enhancements, will be available to the Congressional Research Service and congressional offices for the start of the new Congress.

An expanded SCORPIO information retrieval capability for copyright data was installed. Registration and assignment records can be retrieved by title, author, claimant, assignor, assignee, ISBN, and cross-references. The indexes will be updated quarterly, pending the implementation of inverted file transaction processing in 1983. The Copyright Office will realize large savings from this capability, since it permits closing of the card catalog and eliminates the need to file cards for the hundreds of thousands of items registered each year. Requirements for the next phase of development of the in-process system COINS were defined; the major objectives are improvements in item control, fiscal control, and workload control. The system will support the fiscal 1983 change from registration to filing fee charges.

At year's end a new system was being developed to provide the Congressional Research Service with SCORPIO searching and batch reporting of programs and activities that are scheduled to terminate in the upcoming Congress. File maintenance is provided through data entry on video terminals, and updates to SCORPIO indexes are made daily.

General Management Services

Buildings Management

The Buildings Management Division implemented a number of improvements related to its functional responsibility to provide physical protection of the Library, its staff and visitors, and its property from fire, crime, or infractions of the peace. Significant improvements included:

Introduction of card access control of designated limited access areas as activation of the Automated Fire Protection and Security (AFPS) System progressed in the Madison Building. Areas operating with card access control include the garage, the Computer Service Center, the Restoration Office, the Manuscript Division, and the Prints and Photographs Division.

Conversion of Manuscript Division space into a 600-foot-square vault which meets requirements for the storage of national security information.

Development of a security matrix to assess the level of protection required for materials on public display. For the first time, Library managers will have a mechanism for an objective evaluation of the vulnerability of exhibited materials and their protection requirements.

Utilization of closed circuit television (CCTV) surveillance in principal exhibit areas and other high-risk locations in the Library. Areas in which CCTV systems were installed include the Bible case gallery and shrine areas in the Jefferson Building Great Hall, the Madison Exhibit Hall for the "James Madison and the Search for Nationhood" exhibit, and the Library Credit Union.

Installation of state-of-the-art electronic detection devices encompassing vibration sensors and radio frequency signal transmissions. These devices are being used to individually alarm exhibited items requiring a high level of protection in the Great Hall, the Madison Exhibit Hall, and other locations.

During the fiscal year, the Public Facilities Unit provided oversight and support services for functions sponsored by the Library. Notable events for which support services were provided included the U.S.-Japan Friendship Commission Dinner, the White House News Photographers Exhibit and reception, the James Madison Stamp Dedication ceremonies and reception, the President's Council on the Arts and Humanities, and the Preservation Conference.

Support of organizational relocations to the Madison Building continued to be included in the activities of the Buildings Services Section. The moves involved the furniture, furnishings, equipment, and supplies of the following organizations and facilities: the Offices of the Librarian, the Deputy Librarian, the Associate Librarian, and the Associate Librarian for Management; the Equal Employment Opportunity and Special Programs Offices; the Serial and Government Publications Division; the Prints and Photographs Division; the Federal Library Committee; the Federal Credit Union; all units of the Central Services Division (except the Printing and Binding Units, the Sign Shop, and the Telephone Unit); and the Personnel Offices (Director of Personnel, Personnel Operations, Position Classification and Organization, Recruitment and Placement, Staff Relations, and Labor Relations). Additionally, the Federal Research Division was relocated from the Massachusetts Avenue Annex to the Navy Yard Annex. Labor and custodial support services were also provided in connection with the erection of new exhibits, six Neptune Plaza concerts sponsored by the American Folklife Center, and concerts and literary programs held in the Coolidge Auditorium and Whittall Pavilion under the sponsorship of the Music Division and the Poetry Office.

Training for members of the Special Police Force continued to be emphasized. One hundred and twenty-one officers received weapons training at the Capitol Police pistol range, forty-five officers attended five-week training sessions in policing techniques at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia, and five officers were trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation under the auspices of the Library's Health Services Office.

During the fiscal year, 2,150,955 visitors entered the Library's Capitol Hill buildings, an increase of 422,955 over 1981.

Financial Management

Funding available for operations of the Library in 1982 totaled $206,450,204, which included $195,123,000 in available direct appropriations from Congress and $11,327,204 in offsetting collections. Other available sources included working fund advances, transfers, and gift, trust, and service fees, which together totaled some $18,454,000. In addition, the Architect of the Capitol received $8,785,000 for structural and mechanical care of the Library's buildings and grounds. Details of the Library's financial records for fiscal 1982 appear in the appendixes.

On October 1, 1981, the Library began performing selected financial functions for the Office of Technology Assessment, including accounting, payroll, disbursing, and travel support services.

Work was completed on documentation of the existing payroll systems, and work began on documentation of the General Ledger system, overseas payment processes, and the budget and position control systems.

Congressional hearings on the Library budget for 1983 were held by the House Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations on March 2 and 3, 1982, and by the Senate Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations on May 14, 1982. The request for appropriations totaling $223,760,000 represented a 13.9 percent increase over the total for 1982, including a 1982 pay supplemental request for $6,638,000. Congress allowed $203,679,000 in the new budget authority in 1983 and directed that the use of $11,500,000 in receipts for Copyright and Cataloging Distribution Service be continued as in the past.

Materiel Management and Support

Because of the reliance all Library organizations have on the purchasing and contracting services provided by the Procurement and Supply Division and the continuing high levels of workload and fiscal austerity, increased attention was given to the identification of requirements which are adaptable to automation. Internal automation programs, which began in 1981 for immediate accessibility to up-to-the-minute reports, were refined to identify new sources of information.

By the end of the year the Contracts Section had effected approximately $1.5 million in savings as a result of renegotiations of several high-level contracts. Additionally, the section continued its contracting services support to the Congressional Budget Office. Consolidation of purchase transactions, redefinition of staff duties, and reorganization of paperwork have resulted in more efficient contracting services activities.

The Materiel Section concentrated on the disposition of surplus materials from organizational relocations and the reorganization and assessment of materials stored at the Duke Street Annex warehouse facility. Emphasis was also given to a verification of the existing property inventory system.

After being advised that the General Services Administration (GSA) Office Machine Repair Shop was to be closed, the Materiel Section made arrangements for commercial office machine repair. This arrangement has worked very well and has proven no more costly than the service formerly provided by GSA.

Central Administrative Services

As indicated in last year's report, the Library determined that the Wide Area Telephone Service (WATS) network proposed by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Companies would be a viable alternative to the General Services Administration's Federal Telecommunications System (FTS) to reduce costs and increase accountability for long distance telephone service. The changeover was made November 1, and by year's end the WATS system had proven more cost-effective than the FTS service. Moreover, WATS provides the Library with the capability of controlling long distance calls.

On April 5 the Library switched from "Postage and Fees Paid" mail to postage meters. The processing of mail through the postage meter system presented no difficulties; costs appear to be substantially less than payments to the U.S. Postal Service based on mail samplings.

At the end of the year, underground storage space for microfilm records was leased from National Underground Storage, Inc., of Boyers, Pennsylvania. This temperature- and humidity-controlled storage facility will house the Library's microfilm records that are now stored at the Denver Federal Archives and Records Center (approximately twelve thousand reels) and the archival microfilm of the Photoduplication Service (approximately fifty thousand reels), which are scheduled for shipment early next year.

Advisory service on records management to congressional offices resulted in thirty visits to twenty-one individual offices. Subject classification outlines and indexes were prepared for use in four of these offices.

By year's end preparations were being made for the relocation of the Printing and Binding Units to the Madison Building. In the interest of continuing printing plant operations during the move, new equipment will be installed and put into operation in the Madison Building before relocation of equipment from the Jefferson Building. Included in the new equipment are five offset presses, a film processor, a large paper cutter, a plate maker, and a folder.

Personnel and Labor Relations

The main concern of the Personnel and Labor Relations Office during the year was the proposal of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to revise the qualifications and position classification standards for librarians, library technicians, and technical information specialists. Included in the draft standards was a proposal to divide the librarian profession into two separate occupational series, one of which would be nonprofessional and would include the majority of librarian positions at the Library of Congress. As written, the draft standards would result in a general downgrading of librarians and related positions, thereby reducing the standing of librarianship as a profession.

In order to prepare a fully effective response to the OPM proposal, a Library-wide effort was initiated with all departments contributing detailed and extensive analyses and comments. With this input, the official Library response strongly opposed not only the proposed division of the librarian occupation but also all other proposals negatively affecting positions involved.

In addition to the formal response, Library staff, together with representatives from the National Agricultural Library and National Library of Medicine, met with OPM staff responsible for drafting the standards. This group presented a united front in its strong objections. Subsequently OPM dropped its proposal to divide the series and, by year's end and after extensive discussions with OPM staff, an agreement was reached to revise the factor levels as they were previously written to make them more in keeping with the primary standards.

The outside contractors engaged in the validation of selection procedures for librarians, social scientists, computer specialists, attorneys, copyright specialists, economists, technical information specialists, foreign affairs specialists, and special police continued to make progress. As the year ended, they had completed administering the "Qualifications, Achievements, and Opinions Battery," the second of three proposed questionnaires, and were in the process of administering the third (designed specifically for this project), dealing with performance evaluation. Work also continued on "in-house" validation efforts for the position of intelligence research specialist and several clerical positions.

The Recruitment and Placement Office was able to report a somewhat brighter employment picture than last year, reflected in part by the 801 vacancy announcements that were issued, an increase of 11 percent. The number of reductions-in-force (RIFs) dropped dramatically to a total of eight, affecting thirty-seven staff members, as compared to last year's high of twenty-four RIFs affecting sixty-three staff members. Further, as the fiscal year closed, there were no "RIFees" to be placed. The Personnel Operations Office reported that appointments had increased by 32 percent, to 682. Resignations were down 6 percent to a total of 384.

In the area of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO), fourteen occupational series were identified as underrepresented or targeted series for which special recruitment efforts were made to increase the number of applications from the protected classes in these categories. These positions, for which a total of 154 vacancy announcements were issued, were advertised for a minimum of thirty calendar days. A comprehensive affirmative action recruitment list of 144 establishments was developed, each of which received copies of the vacancy announcements.

The gathering and furnishing of data requested by the EEO Compliance Office continued as a significant work item with a total of ninety-nine requests. The Office of the Legal Advisor represented thirty-six management officials in twelve individual EEO complaints. Representation consisted of briefings, presence at interviews before equal opportunity counselors, officers, and investigators, settlement negotiations, and drafting and reviewing of case documents, including transcripts, settlement agreements, and answers to interrogatories. Forty-six documents were drafted or reviewed and 110 interviews, meetings, or briefings were held. Three settlement agreements were also processed by the office.

Counseling activities were an important part of the work of all personnel offices and required varying amounts of staff time. The Staff Relations Office responded to approximately 8,790 requests for advice, information, and counseling from staff members, an increase of 21 percent from last year. In addition, approximately

10,325 such requests from supervisors seeking guidance on problems relating to supervision were also answered (an increase of 30 percent).

The major impetus in the Labor Relations Office throughout this reporting period consisted of full-scale bargaining with the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) Locals 2910 and 2477 and the Congressional Research Employees Association (CREA), both in the area of master contract renegotiations and midterm bargaining. Stalemated negotiations with CREA resulted in mediation before the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS). Stalemated AFSCME negotiations resulted in mediation being scheduled before FMCS for October 1982. Nevertheless, midterm bargaining agreements were signed for LCR 2010–9, *Part-time Career Employment*; LCR 2013–3.7, *Grade and Pay Retention;* LCR 2015–16, *Court Leave;* LCR 2016–1, *Position Classification and Organization Program in the Library;* and LCR 2016–2, *Position Classification Appeals in the Library*.

Included in LCR 2013–3.7 were provisions for the establishment of a priority placement program for eligible staff members reduced in grade and pay as a result of a RIF, position classification downgrading, or transfer of function. With the initiation of this program, fifty-three staff members were immediately eligible for priority consideration and twelve additional staff members were added. A total of four individuals were restored to their retained grade under this program and six others were restored to their previous grade level through other means.

The professional staff of the Health Services Office were summoned on fifty occasions to provide emergency care at the worksite. In addition to the visits to the health rooms, a number of prevention programs such as medical examinations, cancer screening for women, and fitness-for-duty examinations were carried out, bringing the grand total of visits to the health rooms to 22,593, an increase over the previous year of 7 percent. There was an 18 percent increase in counseling sessions by the Health Services staff, from 4,084 to 4,839. There was a 27 percent decrease in the number of injuries reported under the Workers' Compensation Programs, with this year's figures totaling 372.

During the year, the Labor Relations Office processed ninety-two grievances filed by individual bargaining unit members of the various labor organizations or by the labor organizations themselves under the contractual negotiated grievance procedures. The preponderance of decisions sustained the position of the Library. Such grievances dealt with a wide variety of alleged violations in such areas as health and safety, parking, performance evaluation, overtime, requests for information, discipline, selection procedures, annual leave, and contracting out. The unions appealed fifteen of these grievances to arbitration, and hearing dates have been scheduled for two of them.

Six unfair labor practice charges were filed by labor organizations. The Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) approved requests for withdrawal of four, and two cases are pending. Two charges from a previous fiscal year resulted in rulings by the FLRA against the Library with regard to affirmative action negotiations. Several negotiability briefs of major importance were filed with FLRA in areas involving part-time employees, telephone numbers, Congressional Research Service relocation, CREA master bargaining proposals, health assistance, and reassignments and transfers.

By far the most significant increase in workload for the Personnel Operations Office occurred in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program. Registrations in this program totaled 3,982, a 234 percent increase over the previous year. For the most part, the different personnel actions overall remained fairly constant with last year, although the total number was down from 11,999 to 9,570. The difference in these figures was due to the decrease in the number of staff changing their Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Benefits, there having been an open season for this program last fiscal year. Promotions increased from 1,057 to a total of 1,839 this fiscal year. Within-grade denials totaled twenty-nine, whereas quality step increases totaled 209, an 11 percent increase in the latter category over last year. There were 149 outstanding ratings recommended and approved by department directors.

A total of six reorganizations in two departments and fifteen surveys and/or maintenance reviews in six of the eight departments were processed by the Position Classification and Organization Office during the year. Individual classification actions taken included the establishment of 177 new positions, redescription of 137 existing positions, regrading of 11 positions, canceling of 66 positions, amending of 106 positions, and reconsideration of 7 positions.

The number of applications received and processed in the Recruitment and Placement Office totaled 31,528, a 54 percent increase over the previous year. Of this number, 6,996, or 22 percent, were from Library staff members. The number of tests administered (including the Short Employment Test, typing test, and stenography test) totaled 8,274, a 59 percent increase. A grand total of 248 rating panels were administered, an increase of 69 percent. Applications rated by these panels totaled 7,104, an increase of 167 percent.

In the miscellany of programs administered by the Staff Relations Office, staff members availing themselves of the Income Tax Assistance Program totaled 1,827, an increase of 31 percent over the previous year. Under the Interpreting Service Program, sixty-six requests involving 250 hours of interpreting were responded to positively. A total of 474 incentive awards were presented to staff under the Incentive Awards Program, a 101 percent increase over the previous fiscal year.

The Staff Training and Development Office continued its survey of executive and management development programs in the area and recommended approaches for development of the Library's management staff. A needs assessment process, through critical incident interviewing, was begun in order to ascertain those programs most related to the Library's management needs. An Executive/Management Development Board was established to oversee the programs and to set policy. The board consists of the Deputy Librarian, the Associate Librarian, and the director of personnel.

Approximately two thousand staff members attended the ninety-five courses conducted or coordinated by the five staff training and development specialists. More than one thousand training programs sponsored by universities, colleges, professional associations, and other organizations were attended by staff members.

The Personnel and Labor Relations Office continued throughout the year to concentrate its efforts on providing all departments the best assistance possible in personnel management services. Toward this end, and in an effort to increase communications, the director of personnel began holding regular monthly meetings with the executive officers to exchange information and ideas.

Photoduplication Services

The staff of the Photoduplication Service increased for the first time in four years. The increase was due to the active recruitment and hiring of microphotographers, which in turn resulted in a more than 60 percent increase in microfilm produced in the two major preservation programs—brittle books and current serials. A continuing decline in orders received for copies from outside customers resulted in the elimination of two of the eight searcher positions in the Reference Section.

In October 1981, rates for services were raised for the second consecutive year. Although sales revenues reached an annual record in fiscal 1982, expenses did also, and a loss of approximately $50,000 is anticipated. No further rate increase will be proposed, however, until an evaluation and review of the cost of each service is completed.

The service issued seventeen new circulars during the year to bring to the attention of the research community significant titles microfilmed in the Library's preservation program. Among the circulars issued were those announcing the availability on microfilm of the papers of Alexander Hamilton, the records of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and the personal photograph albums of Hermann Göring.

In June the service instituted a new procedure for producing and retaining a master negative microfilm for all rare materials filmed in their entirety that are in the custody of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. This procedure was developed with the cooperation of the Preservation Microfilming Office and the Rare Book Division. It will result in better preservation of rare materials and improved access to them for researchers.

Fiscal 1982 saw continued expansion and enhancement of the coin-operated photocopy service. The total number of machines available for public use increased from nineteen to twenty-two. The positive response of users to the three Coinmaster-Sharp 850s introduced last year led to the purchase of five more 850s, two of which replaced the last two of the Olivetti Coinfax machines. Two large-capacity NRI Model 30–80 bill changers were installed in the new Law Library Reading Room and Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room in the Madison Building.

The service purchased two Xerox copiers for official staff use in the Order Division and Prints and Photographs Division. The purchase rather than rental of these two office machines should prove to be more economical for the Library. Five MITA Copystar modified copiers were purchased for use in the official catalog area.

At the end of the year, the total microfilm contents of the master negative microform vault stood at 270,184 reels. To provide greater security for the collection in a temperature- and humidity-controlled facility and also to relieve the overcrowding in the vault, the Library has leased underground storage space in Boyers, Pennsylvania. At the close of the year, most of the master negative microfilm for which printing negatives also exist was packed and awaiting transfer to this storage facility.

During the year the Photoduplication Service and the Geography and Map Division launched a program to film maps on 148mm by 105mm microfiche—the total information area on the microfiche being used for one exposure. This format allows very large maps (40 by 50 inches) to be filmed at the relatively low reduction ratios of 10X. By the end of the year, filming of the Library's collection of county land maps was in progress.

The service completed the microfilming of the forty-five thousand photographs and thirty-five thousand pages of written documentation of the Historic American Buildings Survey. The work was performed for the firm of Chadwyck-Healey, Ltd., which published a well-received microfiche edition of *The Historic American Buildings Survey* containing 1,400 sixty-frame fiche.

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National Programs

Stepped-up activity in all divisions of National Programs in fiscal 1982 gave ample indication of the ways in which the Library is increasingly reaching out to a wider public. This year people in this country and abroad have been touched by the publication of material from and about the collections, documentation and presentation of programs based on American folklore, public exhibitions, discoveries in children's literature, the sharing of literature and music with the handicapped, personal tours of the Library, and increased access to all our collections. Newspapers and magazines have written more than ever about the phenomenon that is the Library itself, the largest library in the world. The Associate Librarian for National Programs, Carol A. Nemeyer, the fourth Library of Congress official to be elected president of the American Library Association, has called it a year of "connections" and, indeed, the national programs of the Library are proof of a growing communication from the Library to all people everywhere.

AMERICAN FOLKLIFE CENTER

This year the American Folklife Center completed its first study called for by legislative mandate—the Cultural Conservation Report. It has been a year in which the planning and execution of conferences and exhibits have been a focus of staff activity. There has been some experimentation with new technology, both in presentation and processing. The Ethnic Heritage and Language Schools Project was initiated, the Federal Cylinder Project continued its work with questionnaire surveys, and contacts with the international folklore community were maintained.

The Cultural Conservation Report stems from a section of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 calling for a study of "intangible elements of our cultural heritage." Research and conceptualization for the study got under way at the end of fiscal 1981.

The completed report is introduced by a statement of the issue to be addressed: "The United States needs a consistent national system for cultural conservation. Important areas of the life of ethnic, occupational, religious, and regional groups in the United States are omitted from the protection afforded by existing historic preservation laws." It continues with an overview of current cultural programming at the local, state, and federal levels and concludes with a number of recommendations. The report is to be submitted to the President and Congress in fiscal 1983.

The Folklife Center's interest in supporting folk cultural activities, its role as a coordinating center, and the Library's long history as a publisher of phonograph records of folk expression converged to bring about a Symposium on Marketing Phonograph Records of American Folk Expression. The June symposium for invited representatives of the small independent companies that produce folk records gave participants an opportunity to discuss approaches that might lead to a wider distribution of records of American folk speech, music, and other cultural forms. A sixteen-page summary report of the symposium was prepared.

A major upcoming event is an exhibition on the American Cowboy, now two years in the planning, which will open in the Library's Madison galleries in March 1983. The exhibition will present the cowboy through a range of representations, both real and fanciful. The items displayed, taken from the Library's collections and lent by other institutions and individuals, will trace the cowboy from the days of open-range trail drives to the present. The center is also arranging several symposia in the spring on various aspects of cowboy life and the popular image of the cowboy.

The center began developing a videodisc this year to present materials from the collection created by the Paradise Valley (Nevada) Folklife Project. The development of a videodisc using film footage, slides, and audio selections is part of the Library's current experimentation with the capabilities and uses of disc technology. It is scheduled to be incorporated in the center's exhibition on the American cowboy and will later be made available to teachers, researchers, and others interested in ranch life.

In the spring the Folklife Center initiated the Ethnic Heritage and Language Schools Project. More than sixty-five professional folklorists or other cultural specialists sent proposals to study supplementary ethnic education programs in their vicinities. Twenty-one fieldworkers were selected to help carry out the project.

The fieldworkers were asked to pay at least three site visits to their school over a three-month period, prepare field notes, take photographs, record interviews with students, teachers, administrators, and parents, and prepare a final report. In addition to the published report, the center is planning a public conference on the subject in 1983.

The Federal Cylinder Project received a generous grant of $15,000 from the L. J. and Mary C. Skaggs Foundation of Oakland, California, in support of its continuing efforts. The project's activities during the year focused on duplicating onto tape the cylinders not yet copied, locating other cylinders held by government agencies, identifying and cataloging materials on previously duplicated cylinders, and structuring the project's catalog publication program. Thomas Vennum, Jr., resigned as project director in May and was replaced by Dorothy Sara Lee. Publication plans call for the creation of detailed catalogs of the cylinder recordings in each of twenty culture areas covered by the project. The introductory volume in the series combines a revised version of the earlier "Inventory of Instantaneous Cylinder Recordings Documenting Folk Culture in the Collections of Federal Agencies" with a general history of the field recording on cylinders and a review of the work of the project. It also explains the research and recording techniques employed by the project team, restrictions that have been placed on some of the materials, and how to purchase tape copies from the Library.

A new publication prepared by the center, *Ethnic Recordings in America: A Neglected Heritage* (Studies in American Folklife, No. 1), became available in June 1982. The 269-page book, which grew out of a conference of the same name held at the Library in 1977, includes essays on the development of the ethnic recording industry and other articles focusing on recordings made by and for specific ethnic groups. *Children of the Heav'nly King: Religious Expression in the Central Blue Ridge* (AFC L69–L70), a double-disc LP recording with selections from tapes made during the 1978 Blue Ridge Parkway Folklife Project, was issued in December. Charles K. Wolfe, the project's field coordinator, edited the selections and wrote the companion notes, with the assistance of AFC folklife specialist Carl Fleischhauer. They also collaborated on the preparation of the final report on the project, *The Process of Field Research*, which was completed this year.

Folklife and the Library of Congress became No. 8 in the Publications of the American Folklife Center series in November. The resource directory, prepared by Holly Cutting Baker, is a guide to materials related to folklore and folklife in the Library's many divisions and special collections. A third printing of the center's popular manual *Folklife and Fieldwork* was issued. A reprint of the book-catalog *Buckaroos in Paradise: Cowboy life in Northern Nevada* by the University of Nebraska Press became available in November.

In October a sixteen-page issue of *Folklife Center News* focused on the Blue Ridge Parkway Folklife Project and the genesis of the two publications that emerged from the fieldwork—*Blue Ridge Harvest: A Region's Folklife in Photographs* and the LP recording *Children of the Heav'nly King*.

"The Art of Basketmaking" was added to the center's series of companion brochures for its winter workshops. It also published its first postcards—eight quilt images made during the

Blue Ridge Parkway Folklife Project—and a greeting card-brochure on "Egg Art." Twelve new greeting cards were issued this year, including six sketches by Frederic Remington for Theodore Roosevelt's *Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail.*

The development of questionnaire surveys and publication of the data collected continued during 1982. The center's folklife researcher, Peter T. Bartis, assisted Nancy Groce of the Center for Arts Information in New York City with the planning and structuring of their statewide folklife resource survey. The staff completed compilation of data for the directory *Rhode Island Folklife Resources.* The results of a questionnaire survey of New Jersey, also prepared in consultation with the center, are currently being organized into directory format.

Alan Jabbour presented a paper entitled "Folklore Protection and National Patrimony" at the March meeting of the Latin American Studies Association. The center sponsored a series of lectures by scholars from abroad in the spring. Elli Kongas-Maranda, a professor at the Université Laval, Quebec, addressed the topic "Identity, Patrimony, and Politics: Folklore Studies in Quebec," and John Bird of London presented "Percy Grainger and British Folk Music" in honor of the centennial of Grainger's birth. Gustav Henningsen, director of the Danish Folklore Archives, spoke on "The Anatomy of a Witch-Craze: Toward a General Model of Mass Persecution."

Materials were organized, inventoried, and accessioned from the center's field projects in Chicago, south-central Georgia, and along the Blue Ridge Parkway for the Archive of Folk Culture. Some 113 hours of preservation tape recordings from the Federal Cylinder Project were also accessioned by the archive.

The center offered its sixth Outdoor Concert Series between April and September, presenting music from Ireland, old-time sounds of Appalachia, rhythms from Africa, and other programs demonstrating the breadth of America's heritage of traditional music. Between November and March, the center presented lectures, workshops, and films.

The archive received a visit this year from "AFS 1," Ramiro Cardenas, who as a boy of twelve sang for the recording machine of John A. Lomax in San Antonio, Texas. Dr. Cardenas took time during his visit to recall on tape some of his memories of his first encounter with the archive in 1934.

This year has been notable for the growth in the archive's publication of two types of aids to researchers: reference aids, of which the large part are bibliographies and directories, and finding aids, which describe particular segments of the archive's collections. The archive has added or revised 7 reference aids and 12 finding aids, to bring its total inventory to 190. There is a growing interest in such reference and research materials. A major publishing house expressed interest in joining with the Library to publish some of the archive's directories in a single volume, and the White House Library requested a complete set of the archive's aids for their files. A further 210 hours of field recordings were copied onto seven-inch reference tapes, which then became available for listening by researchers in the archive reading room.

Fieldwork was undertaken for an exhibit of Maryland folklife titled *Soundings,* sponsored by the Maryland Arts Council and the Folklife Center. Ten booklets are being edited to accompany recordings of American Indian music.

The Carolina Low Country is among the cultural regions well represented in the new collections received by the archive this year with a tape of Afro-American spiritual singing recorded originally on St. Helena Island in 1942 and forty-five ten-inch aluminum discs from a member of the Charleston-based Society for the Preservation of Spirituals. East Texas is also substantially represented in the new collections with thirty-five hours of field recording documenting fiddle contests, shape-note hymn sings, and community musical gatherings known as "singin's."

The archive has made arrangements with folksinger Mike Seeger to copy his extensive personal collection of field recordings, a collection that is especially strong in the areas of bluegrass, old-time string-band music, and the blues. It has received twenty-five hours of taped materials to date. One of the major overseas collections acquired was sixteen hours of music recorded by Frederick and Charles Duvelle among the Huli and Kilivila peoples of Papua New Guinea. Significant collections of Native American, Finnish, Czech, Filipino, and Irish materials were also received.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE CENTER

The variety of the 1,659 inquiries received by the center was a commentary on the universe of knowledge that is the Library of Congress. Questions ranged from the specific, such as a search for the School Service of New Zealand to find a traditional source for "Lisa and the Strawberries," a Swedish variant of "Little Black Sambo," to assistance with questions on the possible relationship between the outpouring of fantasy for the young and the decline of formal religion.

National magazines, newspapers, book publishers, and filmmakers called on the center for assistance. Scholars and graduate students pursued research in many directions—the treatment given by elementary school magazines to such major events as World Wars I and II, the Vietnam War, and Watergate; the women authors of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century books for girls; satiric rhymes; pseudonyms; and many other topics.

Distinguished visitors during the year included Humphrey Carpenter, biographer of J. R. R. Tolkien and William Auden, and researchers from Iceland, Australia, and Sweden, as well as the United States.

Sixty-nine titles were recommended for acquisition from 109 lists, bibliographies, and dealer's catalogs. Two hundred and ninety-eight titles were sent to storage after documentation and fifty books were sent back to general collections or Exchange and Gift. This process made possible the shelving of new books available for consideration for *Children's Books—1982*.

Children's Books—1981 was released in March and sales of the annual list reached 2,441. The sales of the first three volumes of *Children's Literature: A Guide to Reference Sources* continued to climb, but the fourth volume was recalled from the printer when the contractor declared bankruptcy. Other books still selling well were *Children & Poetry* (1979), *The Best of Children's Books—1964–78*, and *The Openhearted Audience: Ten Authors Talk About Writing for Children* (1980).

A popular Library program was the Children's Book Week lecture by Natalie Babbitt, an event cosponsored with the Center for the Book.

Margaret Coughlan, acting head of the center, served as consultant on a number of books and projects relating to children's literature and began work as chair of the 1983 Newbery Award Committee.

EDUCATIONAL LIAISON OFFICE

The Educational Liaison Office (ELO) arranged programs for 4,108 official visitors, gave 2,143 tours to 55,284 other visitors, and coordinated 124 special events, which varied from a simple coffee hour to an elaborate dinner or a week of activities. The visitor figures are less than those of last year because fewer visitors were invited to the Library during the period when the office was without a permanent educational liaison officer. Cuts in funding in other government offices also affected the number of foreign visitors invited.

During the year eleven national librarians came to the Library of Congress from Sweden, Australia, Nigeria, Brazil, Malaysia, Turkey, Qatar, South Africa, China, Korea, and the Philippines. Jurists, scholars, ministers, legislators, writers, librarians, filmmakers, and other professionals from around the world received tours, met with Library officials, and continued the tradition of international contact. Tours were conducted by the four-person Tour Unit and Library staff who participate in the volunteer tour guide program.

For several years the ELO was engaged in preparations for the exchange of personnel between the Library of Congress and the National Library in China. On June 12 two Chinese librarians arrived for a six-month in-service training program that concentrated on cataloging and automation. The educational liaison officer served as coordinator for their intensive program at the Library and helped them adjust to living in Washington. In August a senior delegation from the National Library of China spent several days at the Library of Congress and two other national libraries. In addition to arranging their Library visit, the ELO also provided a weekend of tours for the visitors.

The Special Events Office coordinated arrangements for programs honoring the memory of Luther Evans and Charles Eames. Other events featured composer Aaron Copland, storyteller Jay O'Callahan, and the photography of the late Bern Schwartz. Also outstanding among the special events arranged by the office were the Library of Congress stamp dedication ceremony, the Great Hall dinner for the opening of the exhibit "A Nation of Readers," the reception honoring the 150th anniversary of the Law Library, and the two-day symposium on philosopher José Ortega y Gasset. President Reagan's November 20 visit to the Library to dedicate the James Madison Memorial involved a great deal of planning and coordination with the White House and several offices of the Library.

John Henry Hass was appointed educational liaison officer in July.

EXHIBITS OFFICE

Presidents of the United States figured strongly in the Library's exhibition program during fiscal 1982. Perhaps the most significant moment occurred in the James Madison Memorial Library Building on November 20, 1981, when Ronald Reagan, the nation's fortieth President, dedicated this country's only memorial to its fourth President at a ceremony in James Madison Memorial Hall. This event also signaled the opening of the inaugural exhibition "James Madison and the Search for Nationhood" in the James Madison exhibit gallery. A study of his life and times, the exhibition included the largest number of Madison portraits ever assembled as well as furniture and decorative objects associated with the Madisons. This year also marked the 100th anniversary of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's birth, commemorated by the Library with a selection of political cartoons and caricatures. "To Growl Warnings: Cartoonists on FDR" illustrated events during Roosevelt's presidency as perceived by some of the nation's foremost political cartoonists. And contemporary presidential themes were among the news events of 1981 featured in the thirty-ninth annual awards exhibition of the White House News Photographers Association.

Recent acquisitions from the Library's collection of approximately 100,000 prints were exhibited to illustrate both the different styles and techniques of printmaking and the varied ways in which the Library adds materials to its collections. "Focus on the Performing Arts," an exhibit of photographic portraits by Bern Schwartz, was presented at the Performing Arts Library, a joint venture of the Library and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

"A Nation of Readers," an exhibition supported by a grant from Book-of-the-Month Club, Inc., wove together four threads of American cultural history: the diversity of audiences within the American reading public, the variety of reading materials sought by and accessible to these audiences, the ways in which these materials are marketed, and the influence of selected American institutions that promote books and encourage reading. Appropriately, considering that one of the ways books are marketed is through the U.S. Postal Service, the day the exhibition opened was also marked by first-day ceremonies for a new twenty-cent stamp honoring the Library of Congress.

The Exhibits Office continued its active traveling exhibits and exhibit loan programs to permit more widespread familiarization with the holdings of the Library of Congress. Reflecting the diversity of requests, all custodial divisions of the Library were represented in the more than eight hundred items lent to supplement exhibitions in seventy-two institutions, including three in foreign countries. Seven traveling exhibits were shown in museums in twenty-one U.S. cities and in several U.S. embassies abroad. A list of exhibitions appears in appendix 12.

A new exhibits officer, William F. Miner, formerly curator of exhibit programs at the Colorado Historical Society, was appointed in August.

FEDERAL LIBRARY COMMITTEE

The Federal Library Committee (FLC) conducted studies, projects, contracts, and services to achieve better use of federal library resources and facilities and to provide more effective planning, development, and operation of federal libraries and information centers in fiscal 1982.

During the year, the Federal Library and Information Centers nationwide cooperated on sixteen on-line data base services that resulted in 760 Interagency Agreements for a total dollars service of $10,800,000. This represents an increase of 16 percent in participating centers and a 30 percent increase in total dollars service.

Before the end of the year, operational effectiveness improved through the handling of fiscal accounts using the WANG VS Minicomputer Word Processing/Data Processing System.

The on-line shared cataloging service contract with the On-line Computer Library Center (OCLC) has grown from 325 federal libraries and information centers in 1981 to more than 360 in 1982. Access to OCLC's data base of more than 9 million records and 120 million holdings symbols from three thousand members is available to FLC/FEDLINK members via the OCLC telecommunications networks and also through commercial telecommunications network using local dial telephone connections. The federal records added to the OCLC data base consist of approximately 3.8 million logical records that are growing at a rate of sixty thousand logical records a month. These federal records are available to the membership for the production of customized products such as Computer Output Microfilm/Fiche, book catalogs, accessions lists, regional union catalogs, special awareness bibliographies, and members' circulation and acquisitions systems through FLC contracts with Blackwell North America and Informatics, Inc. These output tape processing contracts have allowed more federal libraries to extract their records from the FLC/FEDLINK OCLC master tape data base for the production of such customized products.

Contracts with the Bibliographical Center for Research in Denver, the Wisconsin Library Consortium, the Midwest Region Library Network, and the AMIGOS Bibliographic Council in Dallas to train FEDLINK members located outside of the Mid-Atlantic region were continued.

To offer members alternative or additional on-line cataloging and related services, contracts were continued with the Washington (State) Library Network, the Research Libraries Group for subject access to its Research Libraries Information Network, and Sigma Data Corporation.

A consolidated request for waivers from the General Services Administration for the Teleprocessing Services Program and Delegation of Procurement Authority was obtained for the bibliographic services mentioned above and for ten on-line retrieval services: Bibliographic Retrieval Services; Lockheed, DIALOG; System Development Corporation, ORBIT; Mead Data Central, LEXIS/NEXIS; New York Times, INFOBANK; Legislate, Inc., LEGI-SLATE; West Publishing Company, WESTLAW; Dow Jones News/Retrieval; Participation Systems, Inc., POLITECHS/EIES; and Institute for Scientific Information.

The growth in the use of on-line retrieval services is indicated by the number of interagency agreements, which increased from 387 in fiscal 1981 to 505 in fiscal 1982. To support shared retrieval services, vendor contracts were continued with BRS, DIALOG, MDC, and West. Twenty-two member agreements were processed allowing members to load their own user-defined data files on a vendor's system to retrieve information using the full range of search capabilities of the system.

FLC continued its shared acquisitions services program with Sigma Data Corporation, which operates a minicomputer system, DATALIB, allowing federal participants to share a common data base. Four members participated in this service in fiscal 1982.

The two tape processing contracts with Blackwell North America and Informatics, Inc., were continued in 1982. Seventeen agencies used the contracts for the processing of FLC/FEDLINK OCLC and in-house tapes to produce various products and services.

During the year the FLC office conducted consultation service for the following agencies: Department of the Treasury, Joint U.S.-Saudi Arabia Economic Commission; Department of the Army, Training and Doctrine Command, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, and White Sands, New Mexico; Department of the Interior; Federal Reserve Bank, Atlanta, Georgia; National Security Agency; and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Consultation was primarily in regard to automation of library and information service telecommunications, defining requirements and writing specifications for automated systems, technical review of proposals, and evaluation of automated systems.

As the result of a survey of the FLC/FEDLINK membership, who ranked microcomputer support very high on a list of desirable services, the office began a project having two major objectives: to demonstrate microcomputer and library applications and to develop microcomputer systems for library functions and services for small federal libraries.

An Apple II Plus was installed in the office to demonstrate the capabilities of this popular microcomputer. The Apple will eventually be used in educational programs on microcomputers as well as in evaluating commercially available software for word processing, budget preparation, and library automation functions. It will also be used experimentally to develop training programs for some of the educational services currently offered by the office, e.g., MARC tagging, OCLC terminal use, and introduction to OCLC services. A second microcomputer, the BMC if800, was installed and will be used to develop a stand-alone work station for small federal libraries. The first system software being developed is for circulation control.

Development of the Automated Library and Information System to provide the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) library system with the capability of automated catalog maintenance (interfacing with the OCLC cataloging system), acquisitions, serials control, authority control, and on-line information retrieval continued under the administrative and technical assistance of the FLC office. In September the contractor, Systems Control, Inc., Palo Alto, California, shipped the computer hardware to the NOAA library, Rockville, Maryland, for installation and implementation of the cataloging, authority control, OCLC interface, and information retrieval subsystems.

After the Office of Personnel Management issued tentative standards for the library and information series, FLC distributed and held meetings on the standards and participated in meetings with ALA, SLA, and FLRT. The FLC review and response to the standards was submitted to OPM on April 21, 1982. The formal FLC response to the OPM Tentative Standards was an integration of FLC members' responses and included for background a copy of each member's response.

During the last quarter of the fiscal year, OPM completed its revision of the tentative standards based on responses from federal personnel offices, the FLC and other agency librarians, library associations, and federal unions. At a number of brief meetings in September, FLC members reviewed the revised standards with the OPM staff, and at the end of the month a marked copy of the revised standards containing FLC comments and recommended changes was submitted to OPM. The OPM revised standards were an improvement over the original tentative ones, but they still fail to recognize the library and information science educational requirement, and they still lower the entry grade level.

The final report of the Intergovernment Library Cooperation Project, jointly sponsored by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and the Library of Congress, was published and is being sold by the U.S. Superintendent of Documents. The objective of the study was to find ways to improve the coordination of resources and services among federal libraries and between federal and nonfederal libraries to meet national, state, and local needs. Based on the results of questionnaires, visits to federal agencies, and regional meetings with federal field librarians, the study recommends the establishment of a federal multitype library service network, having as its nucleus a data base built on the FLC/FEDLINK OCLC records. The network would continue to use the on-line cataloging capabilities of OCLC, RLIN, or WLN. The service would enhance resource sharing and document delivery among federal libraries, and the data base could be made available to the nonfederal library and information community as well.

An organizing and planning committee of the FLC was appointed to study the report and consider the possible implementation of the recommendations.

The survey of federal libraries conducted in cooperation with the Learning Resources Branch of the National Center for Education Statistics, which will update the findings of the fiscal 1972 Survey of Federal Libraries, is nearing completion and will be available through the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC). The data collected in the survey should provide planners in the legislative and executive branches an overview of the scope and diversity of library operations. The data should also help administrators of libraries to develop uniform reporting systems and strengthen the interchange of resources among federal libraries.

James P. Riley, executive director of FLC, served on the Department of Agriculture Interagency "Blue Ribbon" Panel for the assessment of the National Agricultural Library (NAL). The final report submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture recommended that the NAL serve as the nation's chief information resource for agriculture and allied sciences, providing its products and services to agencies of the USDA, to public and private organizations, and to individuals. It further recommended that NAL coordinate a national network of public and private agricultural libraries and information centers, including libraries of land grant colleges and universities, state-supported colleges and universities, and other public and private sector oganizations involved in agricultural information.

INFORMATION OFFICE

The focus of the office remained that of serving the needs of the media, with 2,315 press inquiries answered during the year, but a special effort was made to develop information programs that would create a wider, more knowledgeable public for the Library and its activities.

A national program of public service advertisements was initiated with full-page ads appearing in *Newsweek* and *U.S. News & World Report*. Eight other national magazines also pledged to donate space that would cost approximately $40,000 if purchased commercially. New illuminated information signs about the Library for Metro stops in the Washington area are also being designed and will occupy $29,160 worth of free space at ten Metro stops for a one-year period.

Information specialists assigned to the various Library divisions and activities gained national attention through the media for such major events as the dedication of the James Madison Memorial and the mass deacidification program of the Preservation Office. A special press briefing was held in connection with the opening of the James Madison exhibition and the new two-story gallery space. It was attended by fifteen writers and photographers and stories subsequently appeared in major newspapers, as well as on radio and television. A press briefing was also held on the Publishing Office's *Guide to the Library of Congress*.

The Information Office issued 132 press releases during the year and collected 3,727 clippings of stories relating to the Library from publications across the country in 1982 compared to 2,858 in 1981. The office also mailed review copies of new Library publications to the press.

A concentrated information campaign in the Washington area helped the Music Division build the audience for its first summer chamber music festival.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* continued to be the reliable source of information for both the LC staff and the library public nationally and internationally, with a weekly circulation of fourteen thousand copies. Production systems were reviewed to ensure timeliness. Special features included a three-part report on the June 17 conference on Preservation and the New Technology and semiannual features highlighting Library of Congress activities. In an effort to continue the dialogue on preservation and new technology, the office planned to publish a series of occasional papers in cooperation with the Preservation Office, the first of which was in production at the end of the year.

The office completed ninety-eight questionnaires submitted by various directories and publications and prepared the LC entry for the *Bowker Annual*. The Library of Congress summary annual report was completed and distributed before the June ALA conference.

The office produced seventeen new and updated brochures, including a revision of *Services to the Nation* in English and translations in Japanese, German, French, and Spanish. A major modular display unit with large photographic murals was planned and produced for the 1982 ALA conference and was reused at the Washington, D.C., conference of Blacks in Government. One-page fact sheets on various Library units and facilities were prepared for the use of the Information Office and other interested offices.

The sales and information counter in the Jefferson Building continued to grow in popularity, with $192,255 in counter sales, compared to $163,568 grossed last year. New products, developed with assistance from various divisions within the Library, were planned to reflect the Library's collections.

Nancy F. Bush, formerly with the Public Affairs staff of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, was named information officer on November 2.

NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

During fiscal 1982 readership in the Library of Congress reading program for blind and physically handicapped individuals was 668,000, and circulation of braille and recorded books and magazines grew to a record 18 million pieces. Program emphasis was on increasing the organization's responsiveness to consumers, applying the public service standards of the American Library Association to network agencies, and applying quality control standards to all international and external materials production systems. These three major goals and related activities were addressed at the July National Conference of Librarians Serving Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals, held in Philadelphia. The conference was attended by 225 representatives of network libraries, state librarians, and members of other cooperating agencies.

Several projects were undertaken or completed this fiscal year: The evaluation of consumer input techniques in NLS/BPH programs addressed the design, conduct, and analysis of effective reader surveys. The cassette-braille evaluation, completed after two years, indicated high reader acceptability of the cassette-braille concept, a need for greater reliability of the braille-display system, and a need for significant reductions in equipment costs. The evaluation also made specific suggestions for design improvements.

Projects with two braille presses were begun, with the aim of automating procedures such as those for converting compositor-tape symbols and formatting instructions into comparable braille symbols and formats. In the audio field, a survey of one thousand randomly selected readers (with a 32 percent response) indicated high interest in using a small, almost pocket-size cassette player with output through small headphones rather than a conventional loudspeaker.

As the year ended, NLS/BPH hosted the International Conference of English Braille Grade 2. The conference was cosponsored by the Braille

Authority of North America and the Braille Authority of the United Kingdom.

A study was undertaken to consider prospects for exchange in machine-readable form, by telecommunications or other means, of the large quantities of data needed by NLS/BPH, network libraries, and the producers serving their needs. A study of the complex production control requirements in the manufacture of braille and talking books was completed and will be followed by implementation of a system to replace the present systems, which are effective but cumbersome.

The existing systems for controlling the inventory of one-half million playback machines and for redistributing excess book copies among libraries were upgraded during the year and are operating well.

Two experiments with automated circulation systems were conducted during the year. One is microcomputer-based; the other is a minicomputer system offered on-line by a contractor.

Five panels of users, nonusers, influencers, and representatives of organized consumer groups were convened to review and recommend improvements in content and creative approaches for radio, television, and other public service materials before production and nationwide media distribution in fiscal 1983.

"The Sound and Touch of Reading," a twenty-minute audiovisual program about the talking-book program, was completed and is available on loan to network libraries and other agencies. A companion print publication, *An Introduction to the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped*, was also completed. A permanent exhibit, "Braille, Bebop, and Bach," was installed at the Kennedy Center Library for Performing Arts.

Some four hundred publications, reports, network announcements, articles, audiovisual materials, speeches, and miscellaneous documents were written and edited (see appendix 6). Exhibits were arranged at seventeen conferences and conventions, and approximately fifteen hundred book descriptions were edited.

Nearly 350,000 order forms were sent to patrons to obtain advance subscriptions for publications in process. This system of advance ordering, developed over the past four years, resulted in fiscal 1982 savings of approximately $700,00.

Of the $33.3 million appropriated for fiscal 1982, approximately 90 percent was spent on books (braille, cassette, and flexible disc), playback equipment, bibliographic service to readers, and support to logistical centers. Major procurements included 10,000 combination machines, 30,000 cassette machines, 20,000 easy machines, 5,000 remote control units, 20,000 Ni-Cad batteries, and 12,200 braille mailing containers.

Lester B. Knight and Associates, completed its study on materials handling inventory and storage procedures. Based on the results, storage and retrieval of program materials has been reorganized and usage information developed.

Services were increased and operations improved at all four multistate centers (MSCs) during the year. The MSCs circulated 39,700 disc and cassette containers (a 44 percent increase over the previous year) and 14,700 braille volumes (a 37 percent increase). They also duplicated 41,100 open-reel and cassette tapes for network libraries, a 14 percent increase.

A review of regional libraries and multistate centers based on the American Library Association's *Standards of Service for the Library of Congress Network of Libraries for the Blind and Physically Handicapped* was completed by the Battelle Columbus Laboratories. The fifty-six regional libraries, four multistate centers, and NLS/BPH were evaluated against the *Standards*, and a written report was submitted to each agency with a copy to its administering agency. A separate summary report analyzing how the network is meeting the *Standards* was submitted to NLS/BPH.

The Consumer Relations Section continued to gather and monitor comments from library users. An active liaison with organizations of blind and physically handicapped persons as well as with individual library patrons was maintained.

As part of its services to U.S. citizens living abroad, NLS/BPH circulated 3,879 disc books, 7,304 cassette books, and 133 braille volumes to overseas patrons.

The NLS/BPH videotape on Braille Transcribing, completed in the fall of 1981, was used by more than twenty network agencies. A companion fact sheet, "About Braille," was completed and distributed in May 1982.

Patrons continued to receive correspondence, form letters, and surveys in braille through NLS/BPH transcription services. Braille services were also accorded Congress and the White House. A total of 563 items were transcribed from print to braille. Approximately fifteen thousand names of certified braillists were reviewed and updated.

Slightly more than two thousand lessons, in addition to 470 test transcriptions, have been processed in all braille courses. Reports, instructional materials, correspondence, and miscellaneous items processed and mailed amounted to approximately 17,500 pieces, and telephone inquiries numbered 3,150.

More than 350 organizations in ninety-six countries were surveyed to obtain information for a forthcoming directory of organizations that collect, produce, and loan braille music. Press braille music was purchased from Denmark (Musickbiblioteket, Statens Bibliotek og Trykkeri for Blinde), England (Royal National Institute for the Blind), Spain (Instituto Educativo de Sordomudos y de Ciegos), Germany (Verein zur Forderung der Blindenbildung), and the United States (American Printing House for the Blind). Also, nineteen new recorded instructional cassettes, including a history of black music from National Public Radio, were purchased. Audio book production assistance was provided to twelve network agencies. More than 2,200 requests were filled for loans to libraries or individuals in the United States, and 304 requests for interlibrary loans were filled for foreign libraries. A total of 254 books were pulled and shipped to establish a new deposit collection at a U.S. Army library in West Germany.

The volume of mail received was slightly more than that reported in fiscal 1981: 33,369 items compared with 32,499 items. The number of inquiries answered by the Reference Section showed a decline from the previous year, 20,699 compared with 23,312, primarily because inquiries from foreign countries and from persons asking about volunteer programs were being referred to the newly established Consumer Relations Section.

Reference staff prepared fourteen publications, including several revised reference circulars, a new circular on reference books in special media, and a new bibliography on the history and development of braille.

A complete set of current reference circulars and reference bibliographies was distributed to each network library, and the revised policy and procedures were packaged and distributed as the *Network Library Manual*.

The library module for the Comprehensive Mailing List System (CMLS) was revised and expanded to include machine-lending and administrative agencies as well as network libraries and multistate centers. All transactions involving library modules are coordinated by the Reference Section. Coordination of day-to-day CMLS operations was transferred to the Reference Section, which will provide assistance to network libraries in solving routine problems related to the system.

The annual revision of *Library Resources for the Blind and Physically Handicapped* was once again planned on the basis of a survey of network libraries and machine-lending agencies.

During 1982 NLS/BPH continued to refine operating procedures, specifications, and testing techniques to improve the quality and timeliness of delivery of books, magazines, and equipment. Major evaluations continue in the areas of braille usage and high-speed production of braille-on-demand.

In addition to English-language titles in braille, efforts to build the foreign-language collection continued. Approximately fifty Spanish titles and twenty-five titles in other languages were processed. A total of 2,100 titles were assigned to various manufacturers and volunteers for production and distribution in braille or recorded form.

The idea of a union catalog of reading materials for blind and physically handicapped individuals continues to receive strong support both in the United States and in other English-speaking countries. In the year just ended, NLS/BPH added to the catalog a total of 2,093 catalog records representing its own holdings, 2,357 catalog records from the network of libraries serving blind and physically handicapped persons, and 11,369 cooperative catalog records from Recording for the Blind, Inc.

The union catalog of reading materials for blind and physically handicapped individuals now contains 36,370 records representing materials produced by NLS/BPH for the national collection, 4,313 catalog records of locally produced books, and 14,420 RFB records.

Programming for conversion of the union catalog developed by the National Library of Australia is nearing completion. Estimated annual growth of this collection is five thousand titles. Discussions with the National Library of Canada and the Royal National Institute for the Blind in Great Britain regarding possible cooperative cataloging efforts are continuing.

A program for salvaging and reusing cassette machine batteries was implemented at six network agencies. Savings due to a reduction in battery purchases are conservatively estimated at $250,000 for the next five years.

During the year, thirty thousand C–80 cassette machines were procured for distribution. They have a built-in pitch restoration device, a feature designed for users who need the capability to increase or decrease the speed of recorded books while maintaining speech intelligibility.

PUBLISHING OFFICE

The Publishing Office brought out forty-five publications this year, on subjects that ranged from James Madison to Japanese mathematics, from Wallace Stevens to geosciences. The following review indicates not only the breadth of the Library's publishing program but also the wide range of materials and services from which these works emerged.

Especially noteworthy is the *Guide to the Library of Congress*, the first such guide ever produced in the 182-year history of America's Library. It is by Charles A. Goodrum and Helen W. Dalrymple, who had collaborated on *Treasures of the Library of Congress*, published by Harry N. Abrams, Inc., in 1980. The *Guide* recounts the history of the Library, describes its magnificent buildings, and explains how and where to undertake research in its nineteen general and specialized reading rooms. This brief and well-illustrated book, published through the Clapp Fund, clearly demonstrated its appeal by selling fifteen hundred copies in the first three months of publication.

Another book of special interest is *James Madison and the Search for Nationhood*. This revealing portrait of the fourth president includes a short biography by Robert A. Rutland, editor-in-chief of the *Papers of James Madison*, and many illustrations drawn from the inaugural exhibition in the Madison Building.

The Library's continuing interest in the preservation of books and other library materials was again demonstrated through the publication of three basic reference works in the field: *Bookbinding and the Conservation of Books: A Dictionary of Descriptive Terminology*, by Matt Roberts and Don Etherington, is a comprehensive and well-illustrated volume that provides, in addition to detailed definitions, a considerable amount of historical background, data on materials used, and biographical information on notable binders. *Boxes for the Protection of Rare Books: Their Design and Construction*, compiled and illustrated by Margaret R. Brown, gives step-by-step instructions and line drawings that greatly simplify construction of protective containers for rare and valuable volumes. *Matting and Hinging of Works of Art on Paper*, compiled by Merrily A. Smith, describes and illustrates special techniques developed and used by the Library of Congress.

Through its publications the Library continues to emphasize that its vast collections encompass not only books, pamphlets, and serials but also a wide variety of nonbook materials. Major guides that brought such collections to the attention of the public in 1982 included *Musical Instruments in the Dayton C. Miller Flute*

Collection at the Library of Congress: A Catalog; volume I: *Recorders, Fifes, and Simple System Transverse Flutes of One Key*, compiled by Michael Seyfrit; *Radio Broadcasts in the Library of Congress, 1924–1941: A Catalog of Recordings*, compiled by James R. Smart; *Maps and Charts of North America and the West Indies, 1750–1789*, compiled by John R. Sellers and Patricia Molen Van Ee; *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774–1789. Volume 8, September 19, 1777–January 31, 1778*, edited by Paul H. Smith; and *Library of Congress Acquisitions: Manuscript Division, 1980*.

Facsimiles of significant works within its collections have long been an integral part of the Library's publishing program. A splendid example which appeared in 1982 was The *1812 Catalogue of the Library of Congress: A Facsimile*. The catalog itself is a fascinating record of the books that the nation's early legislators regarded as useful in their work and congenial to their interests. The facsimile of that catalog is accompanied by an introduction by Robert A. Rutland, who considers the intellectual climate of the time, and three indexes by Lynda Claasen: author and title, place of publication, and year of publication. Another facsimile was *Robert Bell's Book Auction Catalog: An Eighteenth-Century American Broadside*, which in addition to a list of books Bell was offering for sale included such appropriate quotations as "Think no cost too much in purchasing books."

Another basic function of the Library's publishing program is to draw attention to holdings that may not be well known even among specialists. Two collections of Orientalia were selected for such treatment this year: *Pre-Meiji Works in the Library of Congress: Japanese Mathematics*, which covers more than four hundred works on native Japanese mathematics published before the reign of the Emperor Meiji (1868–1912); and *Vietnamese Holdings in the Library of Congress: A Bibliography*, which contains 3,146 entries covering Vietnamese-language collections in the custody of the Library's Asian Division.

Three symposia figure in this year's book production. *Ethnic Recordings in America: A Neglected Heritage* is based on a conference convened by the Library's American Folklife Center; *In Celebration: The National Union Catalog, Pre–1956 Imprints*, edited by John Y. Cole, consists of papers presented at a celebration of the completion of this 754-volume reference work; and *Creativity: A Continuing Inventory of Knowledge*, compiled by James H. Hutson, derives from discussions of creativity held by the Library's Council of Scholars. In addition, the office published remarks by the Librarian of Congress celebrating the significance of reading in American life under the title *A Nation of Readers*.

Poets and their work have been closely associated with the Library for many years, in particular through series of readings and lectures. Lectures published this year were *Reasons for Poetry and The Reason for Criticism*, by William Meredith, and *Wallace Stevens: The Poetry of Earth*, by A. Walton Litz.

Certain guides to collections in the Library of Congress have an appeal that extends considerably beyond any specialized audience. Three that fall into this category are *Folklife and the Library of Congress: A Survey of Resources*, by Holly Cutting Baker; *Pickaxe and Pencil: References for the Study of the WPA*, compiled by Marguerite D. Bloxom; and *Children's Books, 1981*, compiled by Margaret N. Coughlan and an advisory committee. Other publications, although oriented toward specific fields of inquiry, reflect extensions of the Library's interests at the national and international level. Examples during fiscal 1982 were *A Directory of Information Resources in the United States: Geosciences and Oceanography*, compiled by the National Referral Center in the Library of Congress, and *U.S. International Book Programs, 1981*, edited by John Y. Cole.

The *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress* provides insights into the collections and activities of the Library for the generalist as well as the specialist. Its authors' purpose, as Archibald MacLeish remarked, is "to write *as* scholars but not necessarily *for* scholars." The fiscal year began with publication of a special issue devoted entirely to children's literature. Subsequent issues included articles on poetry and literature, discussions of printers and printing, and contributions on prints, posters, and illustrations. Charles Jahant's rare reminiscences on his collection of photographs of opera singers and Michael Patrick Hearn's explorations at the Library of Congress that led to *The Annotated Wizard of Oz* were among the articles that reflected the unique character of the publication.

As in previous years, the Publishing Office produced greeting cards, reproductions, and other items through the Clapp Fund, all for the purpose of widening public interest in the Library of Congress and the wealth of its collections.

A complete list of the Library's publications for 1982 appears in appendix 14.

3

Congressional Research Service

By any standard of measurement, fiscal 1982 was the most productive year in the history of the Service.

During the year the Service cleared 430,000 research and reference requests in a wide variety of forms of response. This was 63,000 more than last year, representing a workload increase of 15.5 percent. Summer is normally a slower period for congressional activities, but for the second year in a row a summer month has set a record. In August CRS cleared 45,600 requests, 600 more than the previous all-time high set in July 1981. The average number of requests cleared daily in August was 2,075.

MEMBER AND COMMITTEE RELATIONS

Member and Committee Relations (MCR) staff conducted ten institutes for Member and committee staff having legislative responsibilities, three for field office staff, and a special three-day institute for administrative assistants. Attendance at the legislative institutes numbered 1,230, and there were 170 participants in the District/State Office Program. MCR also offered the Capitol Hill Information Seminar six times and drew more than 350 attendees.

Issue-oriented seminars for congressional staff were conducted on trade reciprocity, the Caribbean Basin, joblessness and the automobile industry, rural housing and block grants, new energy technologies, military uses of space, exploration for oil and gas in the United States, and labor. The Council of State Governments and CRS jointly conducted a program on the New Federalism and the federal budget.

MCR also hosted workshops on a variety of topics, including chemical weapons issues, science and engineering education and manpower, and U.S.-China economic relations.

Defense and foreign policy issues dominated the Member events, two of which were offered for the first time during the noon hour. Among those speaking at the Members' seminars were Eugene Rostow and Admirals James Holloway, Elmo Zumwalt, and Stansfield Turner. The Honorable Bruce George, Member of Parliament from Great Britain, spoke on British views of the NATO Alliance. Member and staff attendance totaled 2,538 at the sixty-nine seminars on public policy issues offered during the year; the most popular were those that focused on budget matters.

With the federal budget being the overriding issue commanding the attention of the Congress during the session, CRS conducted a special institute on the budget in January. The topics covered during the course of two consecutive morning sessions included the structure of the Budget Act, authorizations and appropriations, reconciliation, the President's budget submission, and the budget and the economy.

MCR also organized the fourth annual Public Policy Issues Institute. Courses in the two-day program are taught by CRS analysts and specialists on particular issues and provide opportunities for Hill staffers to become acquainted with CRS experts. This program was offered twice during the first two weeks of January with 580 legislative staff participating.

MCR staff gave 182 briefings for 4,540 congressional staff to aid them in effectively using CRS resources. The orientation program for congressional interns was the most successful to date, with over 4,000 students participating. The MCR staff also conducted over 200 briefings on CRS's mission and services for noncongressional visitors. Among the 1,100 visitors were 233 members of foreign parliaments and parliamentary librarians, 153 cabinet-level officials from several nations, and 505 U.S. librarians from research, academic, state, and local public libraries nationwide.

A synchronized sound/slide show to help congressional offices make effective use of CRS resources in dealing with their constituent mail workload was produced. This fifteen-minute program has been converted into videotape for airing on the House of Representatives' closed-circuit television system.

In mid-August CRS hosted a special program for the Parliamentary Libraries Section of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions just before the association's annual conference, held this year in Montreal. Attending were the library directors of seventeen parliaments from Africa, Asia, Australia, Latin America, Europe, and Canada.

In compliance with P.L. 88–246, CRS compiled the manuals to be used in high school and college debates during the 1982–83 school year. The high school debate manual was issued as Senate Document No. 97–34. The manual on the college debate topic was sent to the Public Printer in September, to be published as House Document No. 97–532.

AUTOMATED INFORMATION SERVICES

Automated information services provided by CRS to the Congress and to the CRS research and reference activities include on-line computer information systems, batch searching and processing services, systems analysis and programming, statistical analysis, computer graphics, word processing systems, micrographics, copier technology, and a variety of audiovisual systems and products.

Although at least four CRS divisions play significant roles in the development and use of automated services, general coordination as well as considerable operational control is exercised by the Office of Automated Information Services (AIS). This office has three sections: the Information Systems Section, the Issue Briefs Section, and the Audiovisual and Office Systems Section.

AIS personnel are active participants in the programs of the Senate-House-Library of Congress Policy Coordination Group (PCG). The AIS coordinator serves as the Library's principal member of this group.

Computer and Computer-Related Services

Working under contract to CRS, the Control Data Corporation successfully completed conversion of the on-line PLATO courses of instruction in the use of SCORPIO to a new MICROPLATO system wherein the courses are contained on flexible diskettes. The new CD–110 PLATO terminals can operate as standalone devices with these diskettes, thus drastically reducing the per-hour costs of delivering instruction. These terminals also function in conventional on-line mode or as separate microprocessors.

In view of the fact that personnel attrition combined with a hiring freeze reduced the availability of Information Systems Section (ISS) personnel for training by from 40 to 60 percent, the availability of the PLATO system played a major role in permitting CRS to train some eighteen hundred congressional staff and interns in basic SCORPIO despite the staff shortage. Extra efforts on the part of available staff also resulted in the continuation of training of CRS researchers in advanced SCORPIO searching techniques and the use of a variety of external data bases subscribed to by CRS.

CRS data base specialists were also heavily involved in completing development of a new online file in SCORPIO on terminating programs, although staff shortages in the Library stretched out such development a year longer than originally scheduled. The new system is now scheduled to go on-line in early 1983.

Participation of CRS data base specialists in the continuing development and enhancement of SCORPIO capabilities is an essential and time-consuming task designed to ensure maximum user representation in all such activities. User representation is extended to congressional staff through SCORPIO advisory groups of interested staffers, organized by the CRS Information Systems Section.

Fiscal 1982 also marked an organized effort by ISS to develop and facilitate the use of computer-based graphics to improve the communication of research results to the Congress. ISS began a training program for research analysts in the use of Library mainframe capabilities such as SAS/GRAPH as well as the limited microprocessor capabilities within CRS. In addition to the many charts and graphs produced directly by the research staff, the ISS staff produced almost two hundred charts and graphs as a direct support service to the CRS research divisions.

Similarly, ISS continued to develop its own capabilities to extend the use of sophisticated mainframe statistical analytical tools to the research staff. This has involved training, direct support services, and the design of procedures to enable CRS researchers to make direct use of the Library's large computer systems for file storage, data manipulation, and graphic output. Typical was a project wherein ISS systems analysts adapted a mainframe-based grant formula computer model to illustrate the role of unemployment as a factor in allocating water project construction funds to states.

Other activities involved enhancements to the Inquiry Status and Information system (ISIS), CRS's management tool for tracking work on congressional information requests, and the development of minicomputer-based inventory control and other administrative housekeeping systems.

The SCORPIO system continued to be used at high volume in congressional offices as well as by CRS analysts. During the year, the 945 terminals in the House and Senate plus the 174 in CRS averaged more than twenty thousand searches monthly, using more than three thousand computer hours per month in the process.

Office Systems

In the area of office automation CRS activities during the year fell largely under three broad categories: maintenance of the heavy and growing photocopier workload, implementing the conversion to Compucorp word processing systems, and inauguration of the Library's Optical Disk Pilot Project.

Three CRS major product lines are dependent upon photocopying for output and delivery. These are the Major Issues System, the Info Packs, and the Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) system. These high volume activities plus a variety of smaller, more traditional copying applications resulted in an output of more than 24 million pages of copying in fiscal 1982.

A second activity of importance was the attempt to implement installation of the new Compucorp word processing devices in CRS. By August of 1982 plans were completed for an initial installation in the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division in October.

Attempts to prepare for installation of Compucorp while maintaining CRS's overall word processing productivity occupied a major part of the time of the entire Audiovisual and Office Systems Section (AVOS) staff throughout the year. Despite this, there were some notable successes, such as the demonstration of methods of linking word processor output to photocomposition systems to facilitate the publication of committee prints at the Government Printing Office or production of other types of materials at the Library of Congress photocomposition facility.

A third major activity involved CRS participation in the planning and early implementation of the Library's Optical Disk Pilot Project. AVOS staff played leading roles on the technical committee for the project, and it is envisioned that various CRS personnel will participate in its implementation.

Specifically, it is believed that an outgrowth of this pioneer use of the laser optical disk for the mass storage and automated retrieval of image information will result not only in a practical solution to the Library's problems of preservation but also in a cost-effective and efficient replacement for CRS's microfiche printing systems for the SDI.

Audiovisual Development

With the aid of a television camera borrowed from House Information Systems, a modest television studio occasionally made available by the General Accounting Office, and some aging audio and video editing equipment owned by CRS, the two-person audiovisual staff managed to turn out more than fifty informational television programs during the year. These were aired on the House Cable Television System on a regularly scheduled basis.

About half of these programs were also made available as Audio Briefs, of which more than two thousand were requested during the year by congressional offices. CRS also completed two new synchronized sound/slide presentations for the Committee on House Administration and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

Major Issues System

At the end of fiscal 1982, the Issue Brief Section was maintaining 379 Issue Briefs via the Major Issues System. They are maintained on-line in the Library's SCORPIO system and are supplied to congressional offices in printed form upon request. In addition, more than 500 formerly active Issue Briefs were kept available off-line in printed form for historical reference as "archived" Issue Briefs.

A total of 189 new Issue Briefs were added to the file, and there was another substantial increase in distribution over the previous year, from 204,513 in fiscal 1981 to 250,325 in fiscal 1982. Virtually all congressional offices were served by the Major Issues System during the year.

ASSIGNMENT, REFERENCE, AND SPECIAL SERVICES

One of the major sources of CRS pride, as well as a focus of its energies, has been its ability to respond to congressional requests with speed as well as accuracy. Its major analytical studies are exacting, requiring time, deliberation, and care. But there are many queries which can be answered in a tight time frame.

During fiscal 1982 the Assignment, Reference, and Special Services units achieved a series of breakthroughs that made much faster responses routine. The techniques devised to achieve these advances are the primary story of the past year. All of the above units exceeded any previous year in the volume of their transactions, but what is most noteworthy is that these unusually large totals were achieved with shorter backlogs and faster turnarounds than ever before.

Although there were innovations in both products and procedures, the most unusual fell in the area of helping Members and their staffs "help themselves." These efficiencies were centered on showing the offices which of their queries could be answered by materials and techniques available in their own office areas or in nearby reference centers. New products, the new shortcut services, and better targeting of congressional requests added up to dramatic totals of many more inquiries handled in significantly less time.

Congressional Reference Division

The division handled well over 275,000 congressional inquiries during the fiscal year, another all-time high. In spite of the unusual volume, the turnaround time was the lowest in over a decade.

The Info Pack program grew dramatically, with a total of 146,659 distributed. Approximately two hundred topics were covered in the series, with over one thousand different items included in the packets. The program received strong support from the research divisions, generating new products specifically targeted at the background briefing format. Also, new self-help products designed to assist congressional staff in the use of common legislative materials were published.

A new Stats Line was initiated on July 9, 1982, and by the end of the fiscal year, twelve weeks later, it had received 984 calls. The service is based on a recorded message which gives current figures for selected economic indicators, and it can be reached at any time, day or night. The information is updated as necessary, and a supporting manual which provides background and definitions of the indicators is available.

Self-service use of the House and Senate Information Distribution Centers grew by such proportions that the division introduced mini-information distribution centers in the Longworth and House Annex reference centers, each of which gets ten popular Info Pack titles a month. This in-person use of the "supermarket" concept in the two fully equipped centers resulted in significant increases in the total number of congressional visitors. The Senate IDC handled 12,386 visitors, up 87 percent over the previous year's 6,599, and the House IDC, with 7,562 in-person users, more than doubled the previous year's in-person total of 3,144 visitors.

The division pursues a constant briefing and training program. Daily short briefings and tours of the reference centers are conducted for congressional staff, and during the summer months special briefings are provided to acquaint congressional interns with the centers. CRD staff also participated in six Hill Information Seminars.

The Madison and Jefferson Congressional Reading Rooms are equipped with television sets which receive House cable channel 6. Congressional staff can view the CRS information programs for training staff in the legislative process and providing background discussions of current legislative issues.

The Rayburn Reference Center underwent the first complete renovation in its eleven-year history. The remodeling had its emphasis on more in-person use and focused on accommodating the resource and equipment advances of a decade of growth.

The division continued responding to queries from Congress and providing background information on the daily legislative scene. It developed extensive briefing materials for the confirmation hearings on George Schultz as Secretary of State. A Bio Pack was prepared and sent to the reference centers within two hours after his nomination was announced.

Similar background data were accumulated for hearings on the nominations of Gen. John W. Vessey, Jr., as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Martin Feldstein as Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. In-depth support was provided to the committee conducting the investigation of Raymond J. Donovan, and the division is indexing *Staff* magazine at the request of the Senate Rules Committee. The division's hotline responded to 22,505 telephone calls, and its specialists in the reading rooms and reference centers answered 100,899 inquiries from patrons visiting CRS facilities.

Library Services Division

The Library Services Division (LSD) works for the Members of Congress directly, responding to their individual requests in bibliographic matters, and supports the entire CRS as "librarians for the Service." In fiscal 1982 the division initiated a series of innovative programs and research tools which quickened the turnaround of queries at every level.

Staff members prepared a series of research guides devoted to topics of current national and legislative interest. These guides list such sources as books, government publications, journal and newspaper articles, on-line data bases, reference books, technical reports, statistical compilations, and organizations that provide additional information on the topics. They also offer assistance in researching available legislative information and, wherever possible, provide appropriate search terms.

The division also prepared separate bibliographies for each congressional delegation containing citations entered since 1978 that pertained to each state or to targeted regions within the state. Another innovation was the creation of a new access point to citations of articles in law journals for staff using the on-line bibliographic data base. The new method permits searchers to identify such articles by using a reference in legal citation format.

In fiscal 1982, the Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) Service reached a historical peak with 448 congressional subscribers and 321 CRS/LC departmental clients. Congressional inquiries answered by the division totaled 28,166 in fiscal 1982 compared to 27,674 in fiscal 1981. The computerized bibliographic data base on which the SDI rests was enriched by 24,710 citations, slightly over 2,000 more than during fiscal 1981.

The Library Services Division continued to spend the majority of its time in support of ongoing CRS research, performing searches of the computerized CRS, Library of Congress, and commercial bases. It prepared on-demand bibliographies, presented seminars and workshops on the identification and availability of specialized information resources, and compiled utility bibliographies for inclusion in Info Packs. Frequently, during periods of fast-breaking events of national or international significance, the division's bibliographers maintained special clipping collections at their desks in order to provide up-to-the-minute information to CRS research and reference staff.

CRS analysts and researchers also benefited from a number of quick reference sheets. These aids list in chart format such major research resources as special collections and data bases, the locations of frequently used legislative tools, and the names, telephone numbers, or locations of division members who are available to provide specialized information quickly.

Further assistance to CRS staff was provided through the creation of new classification numbers and the refinement of existing ones to enhance the usefulness of research materials housed in the Main Reference Files. An important event was the issuance of the long-awaited 14th edition of the *Legislative Indexing Vocabulary*. The new edition contains 8,600 indexing terms and has numerous improvements in format.

The first revision of the *CRS Magazine Manual* since 1978 was completed. The 167-page guide, which includes divisional microform holdings for the first time, was distributed to the research staff in January 1982. The division also issued a new edition of the *Subject Catalog of CRS Reports in Print* with a midyear supplement. Semiannual issues of *CRS Studies in the Public Domain* were prepared and published.

The division closely monitored the overall CRS acquisitions expenditures, and, as a result, decreased the number of purchased items while effecting considerable savings through the acquisition of free materials. CRS research divisions were invited to review their serial subscriptions with a view toward canceling journals of marginal research value. They responded positively by either reducing subscriptions or by sharing their resources.

Language Services

In fiscal 1982, the Language Services Unit, a staff of five translators covering fourteen languages, handled approximately two thousand requests that ranged from abstracts of short letters to complete translations of len[illegible] technical reports. Half of the translations were into or from Spanish, reflecting the increasing prominence of the Hispanic population.

Many legislators are able to speak to their constituents in foreign languages reflecting the ethnic backgrounds of their districts. The unit provided assistance in the preparation of texts for broadcast on radio or television as well as other speeches. When traveling abroad, many Members also chose to deliver speeches in the language of the host country. Language Services provided the translations and other assistance required for effective delivery of the texts.

Because of the rising demand for foreign language expertise, some committees and offices are now doing much of their own translating, particularly in Spanish, French, and Russian. The Language Services Unit assists them by locating materials they wish to translate and serving as consultants with respect to difficult terminology.

Inquiry Section

In fiscal 1982 the Inquiry Section received 196,960 requests, a 7 percent increase. Staffed from 7:30 A.M. until 6:00 P.M. Monday through Friday, the section uses a combination of full-time and part-time employees, supplemented by a group of WAE (When Actually Employed) staff to take in requests during the peak periods of the day.

The section has traditionally received assignments by telephone, by letter, or in person. During fiscal 1982 CRS participated in a ninety-day test using the Electronic Mail System (EMS), a computer-based message switching system coordinated by the House Information System. EMS offers several advantages. It operates twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. The sender and the receiver of the message are not required to be on the system simultaneously. Since the text of the request is forwarded to the researcher verbatim, the chance of error by misinterpretation is minimized. EMS also means that district offices can place requests with CRS at their convenience avoiding competition for phone lines and complications resulting from differences in time zones. The pilot test was successful, and CRS is now available through EMS to all House offices.

The section has invested much time and attention in both training its own staff and sharing in the congressional staff programs. The former involves rotating inquiry recorders through various divisions of CRS. The latter has involved the section's supervisors in CRS institutes for congressional staff and seminars for congressional fellows sponsored by the American Political Science Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

AMERICAN LAW DIVISION

During fiscal 1982, the division not only provided Congress with legal assistance but also afforded legal reinforcement to other CRS divisions, continued preparation of the decennial revision of the *Constitution of the United States—Analysis and Interpretation*, participated in the presentation of legislative institutes and seminars, published and maintained the *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions*, and assisted in the preparation of several congressional publications.

Administration and congressional initiatives in the area of regulatory reform and congressional concerns over presidential appointments to various agencies' regulatory and advisory positions generated a considerable demand for analysis by the Administrative Law Section. Judicial decisions involving the legislative veto, the jurisdiction and constitutional status of bankruptcy courts, and videotaping of copyrighted performances also stimulated substantial congressional interest.

Among the topics analyzed by the Commercial and Environmental Law Section attorneys during fiscal 1982 were the statutory authority for implementation of the administration's public land sales program, EPA discretion in application of Clean Air Act nonattainment sanctions, the effect of a proposed federal products liability law on existing state law, and Social Security Administration access to tax return information. Much of the section's work resulted from congressional focus on proposed revisions to the Clean Air Act and the food safety provisions of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the antitrust and consumer protection responsibilities of the Federal Trade Commission, various restrictions on banks and bank holding companies, and various tax law changes, many of which were included in the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act.

International law questions surrounding military operations in the Falkland Islands and sundry aspects of foreign trade contributed significantly to the Congressional Operations and International Law Section's workload. Section attorneys were also deeply involved in congressional efforts to revise existing immigration and extradition law and assisted in the preparation of the *Senate Election Law Guidebook—1982*. Other subjects of particular interest were the Voting Rights Act, the alleged misconduct of certain Members and the propriety of resulting investigations, and the congressional budget process.

Attorneys in the Criminal Justice and Civil Liberties Section provided extensive analysis on revision of federal criminal law generally with particular emphasis on the insanity defense, drug offenses, entrapment, and provisions aimed at career criminals. Questions arising from congressional treatment of abortion, school prayer, and school busing issues, as well as administration activities concerning the tax-exempt status of schools which engage in racial discrimination and regulations dealing with education of handicapped individuals generated a considerable number of requests. The section also assisted the Senate Judiciary Committee in preparation of its committee print entitled *Federal Regulation of Firearms*.

The Bill Digest Section continued its statutory responsibility of preparing analytical summaries on all legislation introduced in Congress. Each piece of legislation was also indexed and tracked as it received congressional action. On a trial basis, the section included in its on-line data base the full text of each public law. Information on programs and activities within the jurisdiction of each congressional committee scheduled to terminate on an ascertainable date was also compiled by the section. The terminating program information is scheduled to become available as an on-line file in the Library's computer system in November 1982.

ECONOMICS DIVISION

The division responded to nearly 15,000 requests, more than 5,780 requiring a response within twenty-four hours. Over 1,000 original analyses, reports, Issue Briefs, and memoranda were written; and 148 major projects were completed, 46 involving substantial coordination with other divisions within CRS, other support agencies, or committees of Congress. Increasingly, personal briefings, consultations, and expert testimony at hearings are being provided in response to requests by Members. The division also sponsored thirty seminars and workshops during the year.

Proposed revisions of the Communications Act of 1934 and the pending divestiture by AT&T of local telephone companies drew much attention. Among other issues analyzed by the Business/Government Relations Section were development of a new domestic telecommunications policy and its impact on affected industries, broadcast deregulation, the structure and regulation of the cable television industry, the evolving structure and funding of public broadcasting, and a broad range of issues related to the Federal Trade Commission.

Reports were also prepared on the implications of President Reagan's economic program for small business, the sensitivity of small businesses to high interest rates, several of the programs of the Small Business Administration, and the effect of the administration's budget proposals on federal assistance for small business.

Steeply increasing personal and business bankruptcy reports were the subject of frequent inquiries. The section also prepared an overview of the rapidly growing service sector in the American economy and reports on the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, economic prospects for blacks in the 1980s, and public policy issues associated with corporate mergers.

The Housing and Transportation Section analyzed tax credits for home buyers, low-interest-rate loans, mortgage financing through tax-exempt bonds, tax-free set-asides of down-payment funds, intervention in housing via the Federal Reserve's discount window, reconstitution of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and direct federal loans and grants.

Also examined were the concept of tax-exempt "individual housing accounts," the impact on the thrifts of the unenforceability of "due-on-sale" clauses in some home mortgages, proposed limitations on commitments to guarantee mortgage-backed securities by the Government National Mortgage Association, the requested recapitalization of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the title insurance industry, alternative housing programs for the elderly, and the increasing variety of mortgage financing techniques.

Transportation analyses focused heavily on the effects of cutbacks in federal expenditures for highway construction, improvement, and maintenance (including bridge rehabilitation); capital grants and operating subsidies for mass transit; ship construction, operating, and other subsidies for the shipyards and the merchant marine; funding for commercial navigation on the waterways and harbors; port development and maintenance; and reconstruction of the Northeast rail corridor.

The consequences of the relaxation of federal economic regulation of airlines, trucking companies, railroads, and intercity bus companies and the need to assess alternative means of finance to offset reductions in federal spending on highways, bridges, waterways, and ports were analyzed. Other areas of interest were the continuing effect of the PATCO strike on the airline industry and the economy, the scheduled demise of the Civil Aeronautics Board, the potential for high-speed rail passenger trains, and the restructuring of the economic regulation of the maritime industry.

The Industry Analysis and Finance Section completed work on merger and acquisition trends and tactics, oil industry profitability, import fees and taxes, energy use taxes, windfall profit taxes, and trends in industrial energy conservation. Research efforts were also directed at assessing the effects of natural gas price decontrol and a windfall profit tax on natural gas, energy information systems and their applications, consequences of oil supply disruption in the Persian Gulf, the economic importance to individual industries of a range of imported strategic nonfuel minerals, the financial viability of public power systems, the financial health of domestic investor-owned utilities, and revised methods of charging ratepayers for power plant construction.

Other reports covered the economic effects of strategic arms production, the differential employment effects on industry of government spending for defense versus nondefense purchases, how the manufacturing sector has fared during the recession, the status and financial health of the automobile and steel industries, and various insurance issues.

The International Section analyzed international origins and consequences of domestic economic stagnation, possible responses to increasing competition from imports, stagnating U.S. exports, and alternatives for U.S. trade policy in the 1980s. Proposed domestic content requirements on imported automobiles, reciprocal treatment for U.S. exports, international negotiations on export credit subsidies, and funding of the U.S. Export-Import Bank were also addressed. The debt problems of East European countries, the stability of the international banking system, and new arrangements for international banking facilities and the Eurocurrency market were examined. Other studies analyzed U.S.-Japanese trade problems, East-West commercial relations, the administration's Caribbean Basin Initiative, and U.S. responses to barriers imposed by foreign governments to foreign direct investment.

Reform or repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act was at the forefront of issues handled by the Labor Section. Changes to the Walsh-Healy Act, the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act, and the transfer of certain operations from the jurisdiction of the Mine Safety and Health Administration to OSHA were analyzed. Major papers were prepared on federal unions' right to strike, the Hobbs Act, labor-management racketeering, and worker protection provisions in the airline and railroad industries. The section also worked on CETA replacement proposals, the public works jobs bill, the extension of the targeted jobs tax credit, the enterprise zones, and proposals dealing with the Economic Development Administration.

Other reports included those on the status of women and minorities in the blue-collar skilled trades, the prospects for blacks in the labor market in the 1980s, the status and potential of the apprenticeship program for training skilled craftsmen, the implementation of the Employment Act of 1946, the status of Hispanics in the labor force, recent changes in the effects of business downturns on the various regions, and examination of why labor organization membership has been on the decline and what occupational and labor force growth may look like over the next decade.

The Money, Banking, and Quantitative Analysis Section studied the continuing role and viability of financial institutions, the restructuring and deregulating of depository institutions, and the increasing competition among depository and other financial institutions. Use of monetary policy as a primary tool in the fight against inflation prompted analyses of the effect of monetary policy on economic activity, with particular emphasis on inflation, unemployment, and interest rates.

Major reports examined the economic factors underlying the recession and, using econometric models of the national economy, analyzed the macroeconomic implications of various future patterns of federal deficits, accelerated defense spending, increases in social security taxes, disinflation, increases in oil import taxes, and increases in housing subsidies. Other research dealt with the size and importance of the "underground" economy, the determinants of major changes in interest rates, alternative indexing procedures, economic factors affecting the elderly, and the role of gold as a monetary standard.

The Taxation and Government Finance Section focused on the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 (ERTA), the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (TEFRA), and proposals involving the federal budget and intergovernmental fiscal relations. Major reports included the distributional impact of ERTA on individual income tax liabilities, marital status and the federal income tax, Individual Retirement Accounts, the effects on investment of the depreciation revisions in ERTA and TEFRA, the effects of ERTA on the public utility industry, and the distributional effects of tax expenditures.

The section also examined safe-harbor leasing, flat-rate income tax proposals, All-Savers Certificates, and changes in the deductibility of consumer interest and state and local taxes from the federal income tax. Other reports analyzed federal budget deficits and off-budget activities, federal loan guarantees, likely effects of the President's "New Federalism" proposals on growth of the public sector, alternative mechanisms of intergovernmental fiscal assistance, economic effects of state severance taxes, state sales and use taxes, and federal tax payments compared to federal outlays by state.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC WELFARE DIVISION

During the second session of the 97th Congress the work of the Education and Public Welfare Division (EPW) was again dominated by the budget process and a high level of congressional interest in ways to restructure human resources programs. For the second year in a row, the workload was exceedingly heavy by all measures: the division responded to twenty-two thousand inquiries, completed 250 major projects, and prepared sixty new Issue Briefs while maintaining over ninety active Issue Briefs. Fifty thousand of the division's Issue Briefs were produced and distributed during the year, compared to forty-eight thousand in fiscal 1981 and twenty-three thousand in fiscal 1980.

A wide range of education issues were seriously considered by the Congress, but little legislation was enacted. The administration proposed substantial budget reductions and rescissions for almost all education programs, substantial revision of the eligibility criteria for post-secondary student assistance programs, dissolution of the Department of Education, and consolidation of programs for vocational and adult education and education of the handicapped.

Other areas of substantial legislative activity included proposals for tuition tax credits, revision of the allocation formula for the program of education for disadvantaged children, assistance to science and mathematics education, limitation of federal court authority over pupil desegregation cases, revision of regulations governing the education of handicapped children, and school prayer. The Education Section provided substantial analytical support to committees and Members in each of these areas.

The Health Section concentrated most of its efforts on the issues associated with the 1983 federal health budget. Major areas included

Medicare and Medicaid spending reductions, health care cost containment, competitive strategies for health, health programs for women and children, a Medicare hospice benefit, and health block grants. Substantial assistance was provided during consideration of the Medicare and Medicaid provisions of the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (P.L. 97–248). Section staff analyzed a variety of legislative proposals for the three committees acting on the legislation, provided data analysis, and contributed to the bill report and conference document.

The Immigration Section provided extensive assistance on the Immigration Reform and Control Act, major immigration legislation introduced jointly by the chairmen of the House and Senate Judiciary Immigration Subcommittees. Work on this legislation for the two subcommittees ranged from preparing a computer-based simulation model of the proposed new system for legal immigration to assistance in drafting portions of committee reports. General congressional interest in both immigration and refugees also remained high throughout the year.

Financing and budget issues dominated the work of the Income Maintenance Section. The continued erosion of reserves for old-age insurance payments and railroad retirement benefits, plus the rising debts owed by a growing number of states to the federal unemployment account, generated widespread concern and legislative proposals. Other major issues included proposals to make sizable cuts in Aid to Families with Dependent Children and food stamps and minor cuts in Supplemental Security Income, to cap the cost-of-living increases in pensions for retired civil servants, and to dismantle the Railroad Retirement System. Restoration of the minimum benefit and reexamination of disabled beneficiaries were also prominent issues.

Although the Methodology Section continued to provide quantitative analysis support to all EPW sections, the central tasks this year were analyses in the areas of retirement security, formula grant allocations, immigration reform, and the President's New Federalism initiative.

The capabilities of EPW's Retirement Security Model were expanded to enable simulation of the effects of options for restructuring the Civil Service Retirement System on the earnings replacement rates of retirees. The model is also in use for the ongoing CRS project on work-related entitlement programs.

With increasing budget constraints, the allocation of scarce funds through formula grants continues to generate a large part of the section's workload. Major efforts were made in connection with consideration of the Job Training Partnership Act and the impact of using 1980 census data in the allocation of funds under chapter 1 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The section also developed a model for simulating the allocation of visas under numerous immigration reform options, produced the tables for the CRS report on the New Federalism proposal, and used its computer graphics capabilities in work on unemployment insurance and AFDC.

Major legislative assistance provided by the Social Services Section related to varied employment and training legislation—the Job Training Partnership Act, the Older Americans Community Service Employment Program, and vocational rehabilitation of social security beneficiaries. Other areas in which the section did significant work included veterans, child nutrition, child welfare, and across-the-board human resource budget issues. The section produced about fifty reports and Issue Briefs during the year.

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES POLICY DIVISION

Congressional response to administration budget initiatives, as well as proposals to reorganize and redefine federal energy and resources management functions, provided the major impetus for division activity in fiscal 1982. Requests for specific information and analysis on a broad range of public policy issues involving natural resources and the environment continued to occupy division researchers, who, in addition, supported CRS's role through consultations, background briefings, and participation in the organization and conduct of seminars and workshops on current and emerging issues in the division's area of responsibility.

At the outset of fiscal 1982, Congress was attempting to complete action on the Omnibus Farm Bill, which was finally enacted on December 21, 1981. The Food and Agriculture Section prepared an Issue Brief providing overview coverage of this legislation. Several of the most controversial topics in the bill, including milk, sugar, and peanuts, received special attention in the form of separate Issue Briefs. With the legislation finally in place, a report was prepared explaining in detail the justification, purposes, designs, and cost of the agricultural commodity programs.

Accumulating stocks of agricultural commodities, low prices, declining export sales, and low farm income created immediate discontent with the new farm policy. The budget resolution became the vehicle for modifying the Farm Act, and the section was called upon to provide substantial assistance to Members seeking detailed information on farm programs and financing through the Commodity Credit Corporation. Other important issues included reauthorization of the lending limits for the Farmers Home Administration, grain elevator bankruptcies, funding for subsidizing agricultural exports, and the reauthorization of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

The Environmental Protection Section's activities were largely shaped by congressional consideration of reauthorizations for several environmental statutes, including the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; by oversight of the "Superfund" program; and by analyses of the impacts on environmental programs of the administration's budget cuts, regulatory reform, and the New Federalism.

Major written products included: a series of comparisons of bills to amend the Clean Air Act; an analysis of the auto emissions inspection and maintenance program; a summary of hearings on Senate bills to amend the Clean Water Act; a report on "Industrial Pretreatment Requirements under the Clean Water Act Strategy for Controlling Toxic Discharges," with an analysis of its possible applicability for toxic air emissions; a comprehensive review, "The Implications of Solid Waste Management Budget Cuts for Hazardous Waste Management in the United States"; comparisons of EPA's biennial "regulatory agendas"; a committee print, "Federal-State Relations in Transition: Implications for Environmental Policy"; and a series of papers and briefs on the EPA budget.

Section members also addressed several water resources issues. A committee print, "Wetlands," was completed. A project involving computerization of federal water resource budget data was continued. Major reports were prepared on the Stonewall Jackson Dam project and on the Upper Mississippi River Development Plan. The first of a new series of Issue Briefs on specific water projects was issued. As the year drew to a close, the "infrastructure" problem emerged as a prominent issue.

The Oceans and Natural Resources Section was active on such diverse issues as the proposed abolition of the Department of Energy, proposals to dispose of "surplus" federal lands or transfer them to state or private ownership, reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act, Indian hunting and fishing rights, the United Nations Environmental Programme, and economic subsidies for the commercial fishing industry. Reports were produced on federal land disposal policies, onshore and outer continental shelf (OCS) oil and gas leasing and operations, and oceanography programs of the federal government.

Section personnel authored or contributed to committee prints on public land acquisition and alternatives, public land management, a legislative history of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and wetlands. A program on international environmental problems was videotaped for viewing on the House of Representatives TV system, and work commenced on videotaping a report on aquaculture for showing late in 1982.

The Fuels and Minerals Section spent much effort analyzing extremely active energy and energy-related issues, including acid rain, escalating natural gas prices, the status of world oil supplies and further planning for oil emergencies, nuclear waste disposal, and controversial administration energy budget initiatives. Some of the work included personal briefings, such as one on natural gas pricing issues involving six Members of the House of Representatives and their staffs. In addition, the section recorded a CRS videotape on future world oil supply and demand.

The section also produced a white paper analyzing cost estimates of reducing sulfur dioxide in the air and studies on oil import fee proposals, effects of natural gas decontrol on farming costs and income, and regionalization of the strategic petroleum reserve. A section report on the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System waiver package was referenced in the Senate committee legislative report and during floor debate. Finally, a report on the Webster-Heise valve and its potential for fuel savings in automobiles apparently had a significant impact on certain late year government and private sector decisions on research and development in this area.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL DEFENSE DIVISION

As always, the interests of Congress set the pace and direction of the division. In the defense area, concern over the state of the economy focused attention on the overall size of defense spending now and into the future. Major weapons systems and nuclear issues were also hot topics. In foreign affairs, international crises set division priorities. These fast-moving events included Anwar Sadat's death, political turmoil in El Salvador, conflicts in the Falklands and Lebanon, shifts in U.S. policy toward China, and the alliance crisis over the Soviet gas pipeline.

The defense budget was the major focus of the Policy Management, Manpower, and Budget Section's work. A series of Issue Briefs was developed on the defense budget as a whole and on selected aspects of it, notably manpower costs. Another Issue Brief tracked congressional action as it evolved through the year and was particularly useful in responding to inquiries as the budget process moved forward. Other reports dealt with the Maybank Amendment, Department of Defense Selected Acquisition Reports (SARs), the Defense Production Act, and other topics relating to DOD procurement and contracting.

Recent changes in DOD retirement and annuity policy resulted in reports on military and foreign service retirement programs. A study of national security aspects of the U.S. strategic petroleum reserve was also produced. In addition, a completely updated and revised Issue Brief on military manpower policy and the all-volunteer force and a new one on standby draft registration and a peacetime draft were prepared.

The Defense Policy and Arms Control Section conducted a workshop on chemical weapons issues and seminars on the fiscal 1983 defense budget, a number of issues concerning strategic arms, and potential lessons derived from the Falklands conflict.

Major products included an Issue Brief on the nuclear freeze and analyses of the new closely spaced basing concept for the MX missile, verification issues in the Reagan START proposal, issues related to the review of the ABM Treaty, and the current strategic arms competition and possible approaches for arms control.

Other analyses dealt with potential U.S. binary chemical weapons production and its implications for proliferation. Examination of the military aspects of the Falklands conflict was a substantial field of division work, including an Issue Brief on that subject, a summary report highlighting potential lessons, and an appearance by an analyst on ABC TV's "Good Morning America" program. Three new Issue Briefs covered strategic nuclear programs, ground forces, and tactical aviation.

The International Organizations, Development, and Security Section produced major analytical reports on the role of Congress in the U.S. sale to Saudi Arabia of Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft and the role of Congress in shaping the 1982 foreign aid program. Annual volumes of *Legislation on Foreign Relations* and Issue Briefs on current concerns in human rights and U.S. foreign policy, foreign aid budget and policy issues, the Caribbean Basin Initiative, and the Law of the Sea were prepared.

Other reports covered basic questions in the human rights debate, the possibility of converting the World Bank to a private institution, reestablishing the international gold standard, activities of the Agency for International Development and the World Bank in promoting renewable energy programs, trends in conventional arms transfers to the Third World, refugee resettlement programs, implications of the proposed Genocide Convention, and congressional action on recent foreign aid budget requests.

U.S. trade with Argentina and Chile, Third World arms production, programs that encourage U.S. private sector involvement in foreign development banks, the status of multilateral development bank replenishments, the World Bank's ability to survive defaults, and methods of measuring the impact on the needy of World Bank projects were also analyzed.

Seminars and workshops were conducted on U.S. economic policy toward the Third World, proposed U.S. immigration law from an international perspective, and the administration's assessment of the multilateral development banks. The section also provided significant support to Congress on major issues confronting NATO, the administration's request for military aid, multilateral conventional arms transfer talks, refugee issues, and the immigration controls of other nations. Section staff also coordinated the preparations for the semiannual Inter-Parliamentary Union meetings and played key roles in the conduct of the CRS Legislative Institutes.

The war in Lebanon and the host of complex questions raised in its aftermath and the war between Iran and Iraq, with its current and potential impact on the Persian Gulf, were areas of special concern for the European, Middle East, and Africa Section. New strains in U.S.-Israeli relations and specific initiatives for an Arab-Israeli peace settlement were analyzed, and the second volume of the section's compilation of documents on the search for peace in the Middle East was published as a committee print.

As in the case of arms control negotiations, the crisis in Poland, and the Soviet gas pipeline, issues in the European area had to be addressed increasingly in both the U.S.-allied and East-West context. One major report, published by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, dealt with the broad range of problems and trends in U.S.-allied relations, while another focused on the prospects for U.S.-Soviet relations in the 1980s. Martial law in Poland and the anticipated leadership transition in the Soviet Union were the subjects of new Issue Briefs. The section also tracked and analyzed the war over the Falkland Islands and political changes in France, West Germany, and Greece.

In the Africa region, South Africa and Namibia continued to be the main focus of congressional interest. A report was completed analyzing U.S. relations with black Africa as a whole and how these were affected by the administration's policy toward South Africa. Another study assessed the U.S. relationship with Nigeria, while additional reports analyzed U.S.-Libyan relations, the Libyan role in Chad, and the war in the Sahara.

Section analysts participated regularly in CRS's "Foreign Affairs and National Defense Review," a program carried on the House TV network. The series featured programs dealing with the Middle East, the Falklands war, Poland, and the Soviet gas pipeline.

The March 1982 election in El Salvador was one focal point of the Central American situation and the outlook for U.S. policy. The Asia/Latin America Section prepared a report for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the background of the elections in terms of El Salvador's political history and also helped analyze the election results. The section continued to maintain Issue Briefs on El Salvador and Nicaragua and held a series of well-attended luncheon meetings on Central America.

In the area of East Asia, some of the more significant efforts included studies on dealing with

Japan and workshops on government decisionmaking in Japan, U.S.-China economic relations, and the implications of U.S.-China military cooperation, all of which resulted in committee prints. Taiwan's future and its request to purchase an advanced fighter aircraft were topics of Issue Briefs. Following the August 1982 U.S.-PRC communique on Taiwan, a white paper on the background to the agreement and an Issue Brief looking at the long term aspects for U.S. relations with both the PRC and Taiwan were prepared. Issue Briefs were also produced on the Kampuchean conflict and on internal conditions in the Philippines.

GOVERNMENT DIVISION

The division responded to more than 10,470 requests, of which 295 were major projects, and served as the coordinating division for several interdivisional projects during the year. Division specialists and analysts also served as the core staff for CRS's Basic, Advanced, and Graduate Legislative Institutes and developed fourteen of the informational television programs aired on the House cable TV system. Several projects involved working relationships with sister congressional support agencies. Staff of the Congressional Budget Office and of the Government Division collaborated on various budgetary issues, and division analysts also worked with the General Accounting Office on a number of projects.

Many of the interdivisional coordinating efforts were performed by the Administrative and Special Assignment Section. Studies were conducted on the activities of standing committees, ways of monitoring committee legislative and oversight activities, multiyear budgeting, an overview of the housing policymaking process, and an inventory of Senate reorganization prospects. The specialist in Congress conducted an oversight seminar and consulted with a number of committees on oversight plans. Major projects continued on proposals to create a "new Hoover Commission," management problems involving government enterprises, and legislation to renew the President's authority to submit reorganization plans.

The Civil Rights Section undertook projects on women's issues legislation enacted by the 96th Congress, the proposed Equal Rights Amendment, and the revised Family Protection Act. Other research dealt with affirmative action regulations, the Compliance Program for Minorities and Women, the civil rights movement and passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1969, bill referral patterns on Indian affairs legislation, and Indian land claims by Eastern tribes. Studies on the status of the Virgin Islands, aspects of economic assistance and development in U.S. territories and trust territories in the Pacific, conscientious objection and changing attitudes in the church, a brief history of specially designated national prayer days, moral issues in determining when life begins, and conservative Islamic movements were also provided.

Projects completed by the Congressional Organization and Operations Section included various data collections on committee membership and length of service; histories of the activities of selected committees; aspects of staffing, funding, and jurisdiction; revision of committees' rules; and questions on seniority practices. Reports were also undertaken on mail operations, casework, and grants and projects work in Members' offices, Capitol security, certain categories of House and Senate employees, service academy appointments, pages, and Members' pay and allowances.

The Executive Organization and Administration Section worked on the Regulatory Procedures Act of 1981, congressional veto proposals, rules for expedited congressional procedures, floor amendments to the Regulatory Reform Act, and the resolution disapproving the FTC used car rule. Other analyses dealt with terrorism in the United States, the needs of state and local enforcement officers, victim/witness assistance, the effects of budget reductions on law enforcement and future anticrime programs, termination of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, and gun control. The section assisted in hearings on control of international narcotics traffic, legislation to promote interagency coordination to curb illicit drug traffic, Coast Guard reauthorization, and the proposed change of status of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Assistance was also provided on oversight of the Freedom of Information Act, government control of private information, the new executive order on security classifications, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission authorization and the open meeting law, government secrecy policies, and the impact of national security information constraints on science and technology. Other analyses covered opposition party access to television networks for response to presidential television addresses, amendments to the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, and the proposed Olympic Coin Act.

Executive pay and compensation matters, Civil Service Reform Act implementation, OMB's use of personnel ceilings, and various agencies' reduction-in-force policies were topics of major studies by the Government Operations, Urban Policy, and Intergovernmental Relations Section. Other analyses dealt with state-federal relations and New Federalism proposals, community development block grant revisions, loan guarantee programs, and Title I provisions of the Housing and Community Development Act.

The administration's debt collection program, unvouchered accounts in executive agencies, federal procurement reform, transfer of surplus federal property, OMB proposals to change contracting policy under A–76, voluntary institutions and the use of volunteerism in federal agencies, the presidential library system, and federal budget reform were also analyzed.

A major portion of the Legislative Process Section's time was devoted to committees considering possible changes in the congressional budget process, particularly the House Rules Committee's Task Force on the Budget Process and a Senate committee study of budget controllability of programs within its jurisdiction. Work was undertaken on congressional actions on appropriations for fiscal 1982, particularly the administration's revised September requests.

Major studies were conducted of trends in the level of House legislative activity, the use of one-minute speeches on the House floor, and procedures for discharging committees from further consideration of measures. At a Senate committee's request, section analysts surveyed and examined the procedures used by executive agencies in providing information in the course of confirmation proceedings. Seminars on authorizations-appropriations and reconciliation were presented for staff of a Senate committee, and a section specialist testified and submitted reports for the Senate Rules and Administration Committee during its consideration of a resolution authorizing television and radio coverage of Senate floor proceedings.

The Political Institutions and Processes Section responded to queries on voting participation and its relationship to voter registration, election administration problems, the use of initiatives and referenda, and major political party rules changes and their impact on the presidential nominating system. An Issue Brief detailing congressional primary election results was in high demand.

Reviews were conducted of independent expenditures and proposed changes in campaign finance laws that would affect political action committees, the public financing of congressional campaigns, and the Presidential Election Campaign Fund. An extensive historical survey, "Major Acts of Congress and Treaties Approved by the Senate, 1789-1980," was completed in anticipation of the bicentenary of the U.S. Constitution, and selected portions of committee histories were undertaken at committee request and published as committee documents.

The Survey Research, Public Opinion, and Federal Statistical Policy Section assisted several committees in the construction of questionnaires to be mailed to various constituencies and in the selection of sampling procedures to be used. Studies were conducted on various statistical programs within federal agencies, and public opinion briefs providing the most recent public opinion polls on topics such as nuclear disarmament, abortion, and social security were placed on-line. A specialist testified at joint hearings on election night vote projections by broadcast media, and another coordinated projects on the impact of budget reductions on the operations of the federal statistical system, which led to a major report published by the House Government Operations Committee.

SCIENCE POLICY RESEARCH DIVISION

The division's work centered on the effects of the changing federal role in the support of research and development. Major topics examined were R&D priorities at different levels, problems of stability and continuity in long-term R&D programs, and the shifts of certain R&D and commercialization efforts to the private sector, with particular attention to impact on energy development programs. Other areas included science education and manpower programs, environmental health effects, space policy, and potential for mining strategic minerals from deep-sea resources.

Work on energy policy and space related topics continued to consume most of the Energy, Aerospace, and Transportation Technology Section's resources. This year, however, the focus of energy work in the section shifted from renewable energy issues to nuclear and conservation issues.

Among the activities were seminars on energy-efficient technologies for use in industry and administration policies for new energy technologies. The section assisted in the preparation of committee prints on such topics as national policy in energy conservation and future uranium enrichment needs.

Assistance was also provided in summarizing hearings on the role of federal research and development in the future of the nation's utilities and on potential markets for renewable energy equipment in developing countries. Issue Briefs were prepared on nuclear energy policy, uranium enrichment technology and policy, and the effect of administration energy policies on the federal solar energy program. Several reports were prepared on alcohol fuels, including a report which considered how industry would be affected if the administration eliminated the four-cent per gallon tax exemption for alcohol fuels.

Volume one of a major three-volume committee study of Soviet space activities over the past five years was completed, and a report on the space activities of the Soviet Union, the United States, and other launching countries was published as a committee print. A seminar was held on military uses of space, and, with increased interest in international space issues focusing on the UNISPACE conference, an Issue Brief was prepared on that topic.

Work in the Geosciences Section included committee documents and reports on marine hydrothermal metal deposits lying within and beyond a 200-mile coastal zone of the United States and the programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. A workshop on acid rain was organized, and an interdivisional study of U.S. Coast Guard programs was completed.

Committee support in materials included detailed analysis and assistance in hearings on the President's National Materials and Minerals Program Plan and on strategic and critical materials import dependency. The section also contributed to a committee print on population growth in Third World countries and to a forthcoming print on industrial preparedness and dependence on strategic and critical materials.

Interest in energy policy resulted in continued support of oversight hearings and presentation of a seminar on the Synfuels Corporation. In addition, the section provided background briefings on developments in OPEC, participated in a seminar on administration policies for new energy technologies, produced a handbook on alternative energy technologies, and participated in interdivisional efforts to prepare a document outlining the basic statutory authorities of the Department of Energy, a series of briefing papers on DOE programs, and assistance in hearings on DOE dismantlement.

Among the Life Sciences Section's accomplishments were major studies and committee reports on the health effects of diesel emissions, the regulation of urea formaldehyde foam insulation, and human in-vitro fertilization. Other reports focused on the Biomedical Research Training and Medical Library Assistance Amendments of 1982, the work of national commissions in the health area, the protection of patient-subjects involved in experimental cancer radiation therapy, and the Food Safety Amendments of 1981.

Papers were also prepared on a number of food- and drug-related issues. Additional support included comprehensive background analyses and questions for hearings on the programs and budget of the National Institutes of Health, genetic screening in the workplace, agricultural applications of the new biotechnologies, reproductive hazards in the workplace, the R&D budget of the Environmental Protection Agency, and occupational exposure to cotton dust.

A major focus of the Policy, Information, and Behavioral Sciences Section's effort was the impact of the administration's science policy on the R&D budgets of federal departments and agencies. Products included a summary of the fiscal 1983 National Science Foundation authorization hearings and reports on the implementation of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980, human factors in innovation and productivity, the small business innovation research and development bills, and government patent policy.

A workshop, three major reports, and an Issue Brief explored the issue of U.S. science and engineering education and manpower, including international comparisons. Also, a briefing book for Members was prepared for a hearing on the effects of technology on the nation's school systems and training programs.

An analysis of hearings on the Information Science and Technology Act was prepared, as were a report on standards and strategy involved in the procurement and utilization of computers by the Department of Defense, a report and Issue Brief on the establishment of a computerized federal information system on missing children and deceased persons, and a briefing book for Members for use during a hearing on robotics. An Issue Brief also was prepared on the information resources management concept as embodied in the Paperwork Reduction Act.

SENIOR SPECIALISTS

Senior specialists working on major problems for Congress provided analyses on subjects ranging from federal retirement and Soviet-American military balance to energy conservation and electric utility regulation. Workshops on budgetary matters, such as "Defense vs. Social Programs" and "Premises of East-West Trade—The Pipeline Issue," were coordinated for committees, Members, and staff. Some senior specialists' assignments involved staff support and travel with Members on fact-finding missions to critical regions of the world.

INTERDIVISIONAL TEAMS

CRS interdivisional teams are designed to bring together persons from different units of CRS who have professional skills and a mutual interest in specific subject areas which are being considered by the Congress. Numerous interdivisional team meetings, seminars, and workshops were held on a wide range of subjects. Many of these were also attended by staff of the other congressional support agencies and congressional staff.

This fiscal year there were interdivisional teams on agriculture, food, and nutrition; the bicentennials of the Constitution and the Congress; resources, technology, and policy; international economic policy; the oceans; retirement income programs and issues; taxation; and women's issues. New teams are being formed to address such topics as education and appropriations, authorizations, and budget processes.

INTERAGENCY ACTIVITIES

Cooperative activities between CRS and the other three congressional support agencies continued to expand in fiscal 1982. Dozens of meetings, seminars, and workshops covering a wide range of subject areas were held with the staff of these support agencies.

CRS also continued to assist its sister agencies, responding to over four thousand requests for information from the General Accounting Office, the Office of Technology Assessment, and the Congressional Budget Office.

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Processing Services

Fiscal 1982 was a year of planning, expansion, and outreach for Processing Services. Nearly all the divisions were actively involved in planning for Total On-line Searching for Cataloging Activities (TOSCA), a program designed to shift descriptive catalogers' reliance from the Library's card catalogs to the automated name authority and bibliographic data bases. When TOSCA is implemented in early 1983, it will alter the currently cumbersome manual routines of catalogers, will improve cooperative cataloging projects (since all participants will have access to some form of the Library's machine-readable files), and should lead to some increase in cataloging productivity.

Modest gains in cataloging productivity were made in nearly all the cataloging divisions this year. The effects of the adoption of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, second edition (*AACR 2*), the closing of the catalogs, and the implementation of quality standards for descriptive catalogers have subsided.

The Automated Process Information File (APIF) expanded in scope and size as acquisitions divisions began to input and update APIF records to indicate prereceipt status. Materials requested on order and on exchange were input as well as titles given preassigned card numbers.

Acquisition receipts were generally higher this year, in part because of the strong position of the dollar worldwide. The most spectacular rise this year came as the result of exchange and blanket-order agreements worked out with the People's Republic of China. Combined exchange and ordered Chinese receipts from the People's Republic rose from 16,686 in 1981 to 43,907 in 1982. Special arrangements worked out between acquisitions and cataloging divisions led to the creation of brief APIF records for nearly all of the new Chinese titles.

Coordination efforts in the previous year led to the successful beginning of a decentralized cooperative cataloging arrangement for microforms. Processing Services participated significantly in the planning, training, and consultation aspects of shifting control of specific microform cataloging to the Microform Reading Room.

Based on the successful pattern of regional institutes on the application of *AACR 2*, department staff (in cooperation with the Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association) helped to plan and have begun to teach institutes on authority work and *Library of Congress Subject Headings*. The first name authority institute was held in San Francisco on September 13–15; the first subject heading workshop was held in Chicago in October 1982.

ACQUISITIONS AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

Cataloging in Publication

The Cataloging in Publication (CIP) program's second decade began on a positive note this year. The downward trend in the number of titles provided with CIP data was reversed; new CIP data prepared in fiscal 1982 totaled 29,434, up 9 percent from last year. The percentage of reprints in the CIP program seems to have stabilized at 7 percent. A systematic review of publishers this year revealed that 1,911 appear to be active participants out of a cumulative total of 2,965 publishers who have submitted material since 1972. The division worked with the cataloging divisions to reduce the total time required for processing a CIP title; in fiscal 1982, only 10.6 percent of titles submitted were overdue. The average title went through the system in 7.3 days. Instances of replacement or revised CIP data being required as a result of changes reported by publishers declined by 251. The number of books received rose by 26.8 percent to 63,418.

The *CIP Survey Final Report* was published in May 1982. Presentations of the survey results were given at the American Library Association (ALA) Conference in Philadelphia. The division has focused on achieving at least partial implementation of the report's recommendations this year.

The CIP Division's procedures to ensure that valid International Standard Bibliographic Numbers (ISBNs) are included in CIP data turned up 1.9 percent of the titles sent for CIP data containing invalid numbers. Procedures were set up this year with the national ISBN Agency (R. R. Bowker) to coordinate the correct reporting of valid ISBNs to the CIP Division by the publishers.

When the Library converted from a franked mailing system to a metered mailing system, the CIP Division acquired its own postage meter after a survey showed that the use of public mail boxes was the fastest way to ensure prompt service to CIP publishers.

In mid-December, new procedures were initiated to record receipt of a CIP book at the beginning of the postpublication verification flow. Each day MARC Editorial staff inputs 1111 in the projected publication date field to indicate that a book has been received. A total of 26,938 records had the field updated from December 15 to September 30.

This change has helped the division to more effectively claim outstanding CIP titles. A new effort began in April to regularly claim unreceived titles three months after the announced projected publication date, with provisions for repeated claims if necessary. By the end of the year, 7,026 titles were claimed once, and 809 titles were claimed twice. Seventy-two percent of the claims resulted in receipt of the book or notification that the publication date had changed. An estimated 3,500 books were received as the result of this claiming effort.

In response to a request from the American National Standards Institute's (ANSI) Z39 Subcommittee S, Paper Quality for Library Books, the CIP Division in consultation with the Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy has agreed to include whether a book is printed on alkaline or acid-free paper as an ISBN qualifier when this information is supplied by the CIP publisher.

In March, the division began to input into the Automated Process Information File brief bibliographic records for titles given preassigned Library of Congress card numbers. This preassigned card number record is updated when the title is received and can be used to identify titles to be claimed. In the final half of the year, 8,450 brief records were input.

The division was exceptionally active in promoting the CIP program this year, with presentations given for the New Jersey Library Association, the Harvard University Publishing Program, and the CIP Advisory Group, among others. A mutually beneficial outreach activity for publishers was begun this year with two publisher's workshops. One was scheduled in conjunction with the ALA Conference in Philadelphia and one was given in New York City in the fall.

Exchange and Gift Division

Two major events affected the Exchange and Gift (E&G) Division's activities this year and show every sign of continuing their impact in the future. The distribution of U.S. government publications used in the Library's international exchange program reached a crisis point when their shipment to the Library's official exchange partners was suspended in January for lack of available funds for shipping costs. The Smithsonian International Exchange Service, which had the statutory responsibility for shipping these sets of documents overseas on behalf of the Library, did not have funds available to transfer to the Government Printing Office (GPO) Library and Statutory Distribution Service. A temporary solution to the impasse was found. Using funds contributed jointly by the Library and other federal agencies, GPO distributed the documents that had accumulated from January through September 24 by sending partial sets to all eighty official exchange partners.

An LC proposal that about 90 percent of the documents be supplied in microfiche form in the future was adopted. GPO estimated that this step would reduce the production and distribution costs by about 50 percent. Subsequently, the appropriate legislation was revised to require that the costs of printing, binding, and distributing the publications for the international exchange program be borne by the originating agencies.

The second significant event was the initiation of the division's automation program to input and update brief records of requested materials in APIF. A pilot project for inputting and updating APIF records for Chinese and Soviet monographs was getting under way in E&G at the end of the fiscal year. The project was almost immediately extended to records from other areas.

In close coordination with the APIF effort, the E&G Management System (EGMS) development was begun, utilizing a modification of the Cataloging Distribution Service's Computer Information Management System. The first phase of EGMS was implemented by the end of the year, providing for automated production of the form correspondence used to request and acknowledge exchange material in coordination with a bibliographic record in APIF.

Despite the hiatus in the distribution of U.S. government publications to the Library's official exchange partners, overall exchange receipts rose about 11 percent over those for the previous year.

The most spectacular single development in the international exchange program was the dramatic increase in receipts from the People's Republic of China (PRC), which jumped from 3,891 pieces in fiscal 1981 to 23,920 pieces in fiscal 1982. This deluge of Chinese materials, mostly from the National Library of China, generated severe stresses not only for E&G but for the Order Division as well. Another disturbing event came when the U.S. Postal Service returned the Library's exchange packages sent to Vietnam, thus jeopardizing the exchanges with Vietnamese sources.

Receipts from European exchange sources increased about 8 percent over those for last year. However, it is expected that official receipts from central sources, especially in Eastern Europe, will drop off in reaction to the changeover from hard copy to microfiche in the Library's sendings of U.S. government publications. An experimental project for monitoring unofficial receipts from Ireland has proved to be successful in a claiming program conducted during the year.

The Hispanic Acquisitions Section was formally organized and incorporated into the division in November 1981. As an integral part of E&G, it is organizationally unique; no other section handles purchase acquisitions. The new section conducted a vigorous acquisitions program during the year. The official exchange agreement with Cuba was renegotiated, a new contract agent was recruited in Chile, a new blanket-order dealer was engaged for Mexico, and thirty acquisitions contacts were made during a field trip to Venezuela and Colombia.

The Library received a substantial number of valuable gifts for the collections this year. Among the outstanding gifts are papers of the Gridiron Club, additional manuscripts of Erich Korngold and Ferde Grofé, a bronze bust of Otto Klemperer, a rare Italian volume containing music compositions for the theorbo, an original pen-and-ink caricature of George Bernard Shaw, a rare first issue of *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, a large collection of Duke Ellington recordings, and an NBC collection of "Meet the Press" films.

The total number of state publications received increased by more than 500 pieces this year. The number from central sources decreased by only 100, much less than had been anticipated as a result of the cutbacks in federal funds used to support state document publications programs.

The twelve issues of the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications* contained an average of 117 pages and 2,538 entries per issue, compared to 113 pages and 2,353 entries for last year. This year's total of 30,465 entries was an all-time high.

A proposal was discussed for a cooperative cataloging pilot project for state documents involving the keying of name authority and minimal-level bibliographic records by the Texas State Library and the State Documents Section. This proposal is related to the concept of eventually interfacing the *Checklist* operation with the automated National Union Catalog.

Overall receipts of federal publications increased 2 percent over the previous year. Receipts from GPO increased 6 percent; receipts from other government agencies dropped 36 percent. For most of the year, GPO receipts were below the previous year's figures. This changed in August when a deluge of publications were received, apparently because GPO vacated its Farrington warehouse and found material for the Library which might have been forwarded earlier. With the exception of hearings and reports of the 1980 census, there was a noticeable decline in the number of federal monographs received.

At the end of the year, membership in the Documents Expediting Project included 125 university, public, and special libraries and other organizations. The number of subscribers to the Reference Aids series was 409, a decrease of 16 from the previous year. The number of titles sent out to member libraries on regular distribution declined about 19 percent from the previous year, partly as a result of cuts in agency publication budgets. The number of pieces sent out declined about 11 percent, partly due to the smaller number of titles, but largely as a result of efforts to eliminate publications unwanted by individual member libraries from the automatic distribution. An average of 1,625 special requests for members were processed per month. The appropriate 1980 Census Block Statistics were distributed in hard copy to almost all member libraries. These were warmly welcomed by the recipients, since the original GPO depository distribution was in microform.

Order Division

The trend of declining average costs for foreign books, noted at the end of the previous year, was amply confirmed by midyear and well documented by the full year's payment statistics. The depressed economy in most of the world resulted in the strengthening of the U.S. dollar's value abroad. This had the effect of reducing not only the average cost of current foreign books purchased by the Library but also the total volume of scholarly foreign works published. These factors, combined with continued moderation in recommendations for purchase, resulted in fewer receipts and smaller expenditures for foreign materials.

The transfer of $100,000 in book funds to the Smithsonian Institution to defray part of the cost of disseminating U.S. government documents to the Library's exchange partners overseas was authorized by the Librarian in May. Other significant developments for the year included a marked increase in extensive negotiations that culminated in the purchase of a number of expensive collections; the selection of new blanket-order dealers in Morocco, Sweden, and Denmark; the reactivation of blanket-order dealers in Greece and Turkey; savings of $41,192 due to the reduced cost of the postage for selected blanket-order countries by converting from air cargo to surface mail; the resolution of a long-standing claim for damages to a print returned to a New York dealer; lengthy correspondence to resolve problems with poor quality microforms supplied by micropublishers in Sweden, South Africa, and France; the visit by an R. R. Bowker Company representative in January to resolve long-standing problems with service on our subscription orders; the request in June by our law blanket-order dealer in the Philippines for a "loan" of $12,000; the Law Library's comprehensive review of subscription orders for legal materials resulting in numerous cancellations; bimonthly meetings of the Acquisitions Committee that required frequent analysis and reporting of the status of funds, adjustments in allotments, revision of acquisition policy statements and related policy questions; visits by representatives of booksellers in Colombia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Uruguay, and of several U.S. firms; and briefings and debriefings for numerous LC travelers and officers from LC field offices.

There was an 8.6 percent decrease in regular order recommendations to 14,957. The number of orders recommended this year included 22,829 blanket-order titles, 15,425 regular-order titles, and 2,777 subscription-order titles. Because of fewer recommendations received, the number of regular orders issued decreased 9.6 percent to 13,046. Subscription order recommendations decreased 18.6 percent to 2,497, largely due to fewer Congressional Research Service recommendations and a Serial Record Division recording backlog. Bids were placed for 172 items at 50 auctions with 115 bids being successful, compared to bids for 149 items at 45 auctions with 93 bids successful the previous year. Purchases from the Librarian's Special Reserve Fund totaled $26,031.95, compared to $27,903.48 for the previous year, and included photographs, salt prints, architectural drawings and sketches from the Montgomery C. Meigs Collection, and the first hieroglyphic Bible printed in America.

Modest decreases in blanket-order recommendations and orders appear to indicate the bottoming out of the decline in recommendations in recent years due to the termination of outside library requests, the closing of bibliographic centers overseas, and the circulation of bibliographies rather than card sets. The decrease in orders may be considered an encouraging sign since it evidences the expanded and improved bibliographical control for current receipts. It is increasingly possible to detect materials previously received and avoid ordering them. This was difficult in the past few years during the transition from manual to automated files. Also attesting to this improved accura[illegible] searching and more effective bibliographi[illegible] trol was the diminishing number of deal[illegible] ports returned as already supplied; of the 1,674 such reports processed, only 504 were received in the last six months.

A most significant development occurred late in the year—the inputting and updating of bibliographic records of Chinese blanket-order receipts into the automated system and the updating of blanket-order receipts in APIF to reflect "receipt by purchase" rather than "on order" status. Chinese blanket-order receipts increased by 4,318 books to a total of 7,627. Searching of 1,576 receipts from Hong Kong for a two-month period demonstrated that nearly 50 percent of them were either on order (86), received on exchange (530), or received previously by purchase (162). This high percentage of duplication reflects the need to refine the arrangement for current receipts between the national library in Beijing and the blanket-order dealers in Beijing and Hong Kong. Searching and inputting of the PRC Chinese publications were facilitated by securing the agreement of the blanket-order dealers in Hong Kong and Beijing to submit copies of their order slips with the bibliographic data romanized according to the Wade-Giles system. The first order for microfilm with a firm in the PRC was issued in July.

The cost and quantity of fiscal 1982 purchases did not differ substantially from those recorded for fiscal 1981. A 5 percent decrease in total payments reflected the strengthening of the U.S. dollar overseas, which compensated for increases in price for U.S. publications (10.6 percent) and law books (19.2 percent).

This year's appropriation reflected a 12.8 percent increase in the book allotments of GENPAC and Law and a reduction of $294,100 in the Bibliographic Services allotment. With the closing of the Shared Cataloging Centers in Western Europe, only one major agreement for bibliographic services (Japan) remains in force. Several relatively inexpensive arrangements remain in force in Europe, and new ones were made in 1982 for the receipt of bibliographic data for Chinese books from the PRC and Hong Kong in Wade-Giles romanization.

Overseas Operations Division

Budgetary restraints provided the impetus for the Karachi and Rio de Janeiro offices, in particular, to lower costs significantly and create office efficiencies. Continuing efforts in all offices to reduce expenditures received considerable impetus from the increasing strength of the U.S. dollar.

There were no changes in the American component of the overseas offices in 1982. Four members of overseas office staff visited the Library during the year. Field directors Eunice S. Gupta (Karachi) and John C. Crawford (Jakarta) each spent two weeks on consultation during their home leave holidays. Ann Langhaug, contract officer in New Delhi, spent three days on consultation while she and her family were on rest and recreation leave in the States. Carmen Muricy, head of the Exchange and Gift Section in the Rio de Janeiro office, spent one week on consultation during a personal trip to the U.S.

The Librarian of Congress and Mrs. Boorstin met with staff of the Shared Cataloging Center in Tokyo while on a trip to Japan sponsored by the International Communications Agency. Joseph H. Howard, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, visited Tokyo, Jakarta, and New Delhi on a trip which began in early September and was scheduled to end with stops in Karachi, Cairo, and Nairobi during the first week of the new fiscal year. Mr. Howard, accompanied by his wife, included stops in Malaysia, Bhutan, Burma, and Nepal. At each stop he met with Library staff, paid official calls on high-ranking government officers and librarians, and met with embassy officials to help clarify the Library's mission and to emphasize to embassy staff the importance the Library places on its overseas programs.

The initial application for the Te ak computer, now officially titled Overseas Data Entry (ODE), was nearing completion at the close of the fiscal year.

Two new microfiche programs for the Middle East and for South Asia were begun during the year. A number of newspapers received in the Cairo office were identified for transmission to New Delhi for current filming. The New Delhi office now microfilms 134 newspapers, 70 periodicals, and 51 government gazettes from the countries covered by Cairo, Jakarta, Karachi, and New Delhi.

Motoki Anami continued to serve as head of the Shared Cataloging Center in Tokyo in the absence of an American field director. In the Rio de Janeiro office, the *Second Cumulative List of Serials* was completed and shipped to New Delhi for printing, and the backlog of unprocessed monographs went down from 2,143 to 528 in eleven months. Acquisitions returned to the high levels attained in 1980. The office acquired 33,199 pieces in fiscal 1982, compared with 26,344 last year.

During the year under review, the Nairobi office continued to provide effective and thorough acquisitions coverage of publications from sixteen countries in eastern Africa and on the western Indian Ocean, while the region continued to have more than its share of coups, famines, and other disasters. Kenya's stability was put into question on August 1 by a brief, unsuccessful coup attempt. The office was not damaged during this event. Acquisitions trips were made by the field director to fourteen countries. The only countries for which the Nairobi office is responsible that were not visited during the year were the Comoros, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Four foreign libraries and one American library were added to the list of participants in the Middle East Cooperative Acquisitions Program during this twentieth year of the Cairo office. The new Arabic Reading Collection Program, in which nineteen libraries participated, acquired 10,298 monographic and serial pieces this year.

Travel by the field director of the Cairo office resulted in more monographic acquisitions from Tunisia, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar. A new agent in Tunis began supplying monographic and scholarly periodical titles in May. The war in Lebanon interrupted acquisitions from that country. Many of the more active publishers had their offices along the "Green Line," which was reported to have been the scene of fighting. According to travelers from Lebanon, many of the major newspapers and magazines continued to appear during the war, but none were available in Cairo. Once the crisis is over, receipts are expected to resume.

Twelve cassettes of Arabic folk music from Egypt and three cassettes of Anwar Sadat's speeches have been acquired for the Library as well as a film, *La Pretrise*, depicting the daily life of Coptic monks in their desert monasteries.

The number of new Indonesian monograph

titles received by the Jakarta office increased by approximately 24 percent and new Indonesian serial titles increased by 72 percent. Approximately 52 percent of new Indonesian monograph titles and 63 percent of new serial titles were added to the microfiche program. Nearly 100 microfiche records with *AACR 1* description and *AACR 2* main entries were input in APIF. Subject annotations prepared in Jakarta are included in the record to provide a keyword subject approach. From the start of the microfiche program, a copy of every microfiche of an Indonesian publication has been deposited with the Indonesian National Scientific Documentation Center. The center has issued the first edition of its *Daftar Koleksi Mikro Perpustakaan PDIN*, which includes 1,000 entries in the 1978 series of microfiche arranged by fifty-one broad subject areas.

The New Delhi office met its goal of increasing receipts and improving the accuracy of counting exchange and gift material in almost all of the countries covered by the office. Total exchange and gift receipts increased 45 percent this year. Sri Lanka and Thailand showed remarkable increases of 3,045 percent and 166 percent respectively. India manifested a more modest 41 percent growth.

Another goal of the office was the expansion of the microfilm program to ensure a more effective utilization of camera and staff time. Considerable effort was expended on securing copyright permission from various organizations and on identifying documentation suitable for distribution in fiche editions from the cooperative acquisition program countries. Microfiche permissions were received from eight states and union territories, six legislative bodies, and twelve research institutions and autonomous bodies. Microfiche material received from Jakarta declined from 1,581 pieces last year to 1,407 pieces this year. This was only partially offset by the beginning of a microfiche program for the Cairo office and the receipt of some materials from the Library, chiefly short-run Iranian newspapers.

For the first time, participants in the India program were offered a selection of Indian recorded music on phonodiscs. Participants received a circular letter offering a selection of sixty-six LP phonodiscs. An overwhelming majority of participants responded enthusiastically to this offer. Because of a continuing interest in the second edition of the Anglo-American cataloging code, the field office collaborated with USIS in providing resource personnel for workshops in New Delhi, Amritsar, Chandigarh, Calcutta, Jaipu, Patiala, and Srinagar.

Acquisitions of new titles from the three countries covered by the Karachi office rose 79 percent, from 1,188 new monographs and serials last year to 2,128 this year. At the same time the total number of pieces dropped 16 percent due primarily to cancellation of unwanted subscriptions by participants. English-language program receipts of pieces dropped from 34,385 last year to 26,715 this year.

The office instituted a system of exclusive dealerships based on geography, language, or category (e.g., law or government documents). Previously, vendors worked on a first-come-first-served basis, which sometimes resulted in up to a dozen duplicate submissions of the same title. This year 43 percent fewer pieces were handled by the office while an additional 37 titles were selected over the previous year. Assignment of regions and languages to exclusive dealers also increased acquisitions in minor provincial languages such as Pushto and Baluchi. One Pakistani poet, Zia Jallandhari, was recorded for the Archive of World Literature on Tape.

Progress was made on establishing a microfiche program in Pakistan; some copyright permissions were granted during the year and others are expected. A significant step forward in Afghan acquisitions was the Library's authorization in July to proceed with microfiching Afghan materials. The office has requested an assessment of copyright in Afghanistan from the U.S. Embassy in Kabul.

Despite continuing political disturbances and restrictions on the export of printed material, Iranian receipts this year were up 166 percent. These materials are acquired in Pakistan with excess rupees.

CATALOGING

Cataloging Instruction

In support of the transition from manual to automated files, the cataloging instructor concentrated this year on the preparation of training for the approaching Total On-line Searching for Cataloging Activities (TOSCA). In September, a trial training program was tested on eight catalogers. Together with the Automation Planning and Liaison Office, the instructor presented a program consisting of eight hours of instruction in the MUMS system files and indexes, a comprehensive review of searching techniques and strategies, training in the maintenance and use of printers and controllers, and approximately eight hours of practice in solving searching problems. This program will be repeated during the coming year for all department staff involved in searching or preparing catalog records.

Four descriptive cataloging courses, two single presentations of cataloging rules, and three courses in searching were given during the year to a total of 109 staff members, of whom 93 were from Processing Services and 16 from Research Services.

Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy

The Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy assisted the editors of *AACR 2* in completing the texts and examples for revisions of rules 5.1B, 21.23, 24.13/24.18 (approved in 1981 by the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of *AACR*). The office also prepared new proposals for revision of some relatively minor rules, primarily to benefit future printings of *AACR 2*. Work was completed on new romanization tables for the Indic languages Divehi and Moplah; work continues on Kashmiri, Lepcha, and Limbu. The romanization scheme for Japanese was revised, primarily to improve its provisions for word division. One specific change was made in the roman values: "m" was changed to "n" preceding "b," "m," and "p." This change brings the scheme more in line with the American National Standard.

Two compilations of rules (for graphic and manuscript materials) based on *AACR 2* for archival materials were completed in cooperation with the Prints and Photographs Division and Manuscript Division. The office also began an intensive review of a compilation of special rules, based on *AACR 2* for government documents, prepared by the Government Documents Round Table (GODORT) of ALA to bring the text in line with current Library of Congress rule interpretations.

Significant time and energy were spent by office staff members, who participated in discussions, chaired committees, and wrote documents, all in a monumental effort to plan for TOSCA. The office is in a pivotal position to plan and prepare for cataloging-related aspects of automation throughout the department. The office reviewed and commented on drafts of data preparation manuals from the MARC Editorial Division and the Catalog Management and Publication Division.

Authority records of all types except those for series have been created in machine-readable form for several years. Series will be input beginning late 1982. Series authority records that have been prepared in card form for the new Add-On Catalog now number approximately forty-five thousand. The office completed a project whereby these cards were identified and copies were made and forwarded to the MARC Editorial Division for input into machine-readable form.

Some of the special projects handled by the office this year were: the institution of a series of seminars on problems in cataloging law materials; participation in the Bibliographic Flip Committee, a group formed to investigate and draft requirements for a "flip" of the bibliographic data base to exchange non-*AACR 2* headings for *AACR 2* headings; discussions with the Subject Cataloging Division to determine a policy that will distinguish more clearly than in the past between headings established by a descriptive cataloger and those established by a subject cataloger; and work for IFLA on two of the ISBDs. The last project was to incorporate provisions in ISBD(M) to accommodate nonroman publications, and in ISBD(NBM) to revise and amplify provisions for materials such as sound recordings that had not been adequately treated.

Descriptive and Shared Cataloging

Having weathered the major changes wrought in 1981 by the adoption of *AACR 2*, the Descriptive and Shared Cataloging divisions faced less dramatic changes this fiscal year. In May the use of national bibliographies was dropped for the creation of bibliographic descriptions—a major change that strongly affected operations in the Shared Cataloging Division. Several factors leading to this decision included, ironically, the increasing emergence of automated national bibliographies, which delayed the Library's receipt of the data, and the inability of the division to continue to maintain large card files. It is expected that use of data from the national bibliographies will be resumed when programming is completed to allow the processing of other institutions' tapes.

The total output in the Shared Cataloging Division for the year was 66,172 new titles, up 19.3 percent from the previous year's total of 55,462. The Descriptive Cataloging Division's output was 81,568 new titles, up 23 percent from 76,555 in 1981. More titles in minimal-level cataloging (MLC) were input this year. The Descriptive Cataloging Division input 5,086 MLC titles in English, Amharic, Arabic, French, Hebrew, Portuguese, Spanish, and Tagalog. The Shared Cataloging Division input 6,517 MLC titles.

The Cataloging Expediter Project (Cat Ex), begun the previous year to have subject catalogers and shelflisters provide searching data for descriptive catalogers, was expanded to add searching for the Romance Language sections in Descriptive Cataloging and the English Language Section in Shared Cataloging to the English sections in Descriptive. The project, having served its purpose in contributing to a rise in descriptive cataloging productivity, was concluded at the end of the year.

In part because of the decreased reliance on national bibliographies, the individual processing units in the Shared Cataloging Division were reorganized into a single Preparatory Cataloging Section by the end of the fiscal year. This new section's responsibilities will closely parallel those of the Preliminary Cataloging Section in the Descriptive Cataloging Division.

Increasingly, the catalog records created in the Library's overseas offices are serving as the preliminary cataloging records, which can be keyed into APIF with a minimum of handling in the Preliminary Cataloging Section. The New Delhi office supplied romanized preliminary records in Vietnamese, Thai, Kannada, and Telugu for books from Descriptive's cataloging arrearages. The Karachi office has agreed to perform the same function for a Persian arrearage. Brazilian titles from the Rio de Janeiro office were studied for accuracy and conformity with *AACR 2*; their preliminary entries are now keyed into APIF with little change.

The sizable increase in Chinese materials from the People's Republic of China (PRC) this year led to a major cooperative project in the cataloging divisions to identify and romanize brief bibliographic records and to key brief "pre-preliminary" records in APIF.

Additional help in creating bibliographic control for cataloging records came from an outside contractor, who created 1,500 MLC records this year for titles in English, Spanish, and Portuguese. The project was monitored by the Descriptive Cataloging Division, which also supplied the necessary training.

Training other catalogers was a significant new function of the Preliminary Cataloging Section, which supplied on-the-job training for the head of the Processing Unit of the Microform Reading Room. Post-training coordination and technical review will continue to be the section's responsibility.

With the advent of APIF records being created in the acquisitions divisions, the Preliminary and Preparatory Cataloging sections will be able to achieve substantial reductions in keying time. At the preliminary cataloging stage, acquisitions records for materials on order, requested for exchange, and given preassigned card numbers can be augmented rather than keyed from scratch. The Preliminary Cataloging staff provided training and liaison to the acquisitions staff.

In February, the Descriptive Cataloging Division underwent a reorganization to abolish the Miscellaneous Languages Section. Staff members were reassigned to other sections in Descriptive and Shared Cataloging divisions.

Cooperative Cataloging

This was a year of significant growth for the Name Authority Co-op (NACO) project, which processed almost 26,000 authority records generated by participating libraries for the automated name authority file. This is an increase of more than 100 percent over the 10,824 records processed in 1981. The total number of records processed and distributed over the life of the project is almost 56,000. In addition, the GPO Library produced 2,677 bibliographic records last year.

In the past year, the nine libraries that joined NACO (U.S. Department of the Interior, University Microfilms International, Harvard University, Indiana University, Louisiana State Library, Washington State Library, North Carolina State Library, South Dakota State Library, and University of Chicago) bring the total number of participating libraries to twenty-four. Of these, five now have on-line access to the Library's bibliographic files for search-only.

Negotiations conducted during the past year with Harvard University and the University of Chicago are expected to lead soon to an expansion of NACO's responsibilities to include on-line input of both name authority and bibliographic records. These records will be distributed as part of the MARC Distribution Service. The Harvard project will initially consist of current cataloging for monographic publications. The Chicago project is limited to retrospective conversion of non-MARC Library of Congress records and to provision of associated name authorities for titles that are to be reprocessed as a result of the merger of the John Crerar and Chicago scientific collections.

Special Materials Cataloging

On October 5, 1981, the Special Materials Cataloging Division was formed from four components of Descriptive Cataloging: the Audiovisual Section, the Manuscripts Section, the Music Section, and the Rare Book Catalogers.

The Audiovisual Section maintained a brisk cataloging pace during the year. Although the section's total cataloging output (including both physical objects—slides, filmstrips, nonmusic sound recordings—and data sheets submitted on NICEM, ALA, and CINE forms) was slightly lower than that of the preceding year, the explanation lay in the resignation of a cataloger rather than in a decrease in productivity.

A cooperative program was developed with the National Audiovisual Center (NAC) and GPO to cover the materials reported on data sheets by NAC for cataloging. The new arrangement transfers the descriptive cataloging responsibility for new titles to GPO. These are now forwarded to the Library only for cursory review by the Audiovisual Section and subject analysis by the Subject Cataloging Division. By the close of the year, 663 titles had been searched and forwarded to GPO for cataloging, with 163 completing the circuit back to the Audiovisual Section.

Of permanent value to both divisions involved, an exchange program of Audiovisual Section and Decimal Classification Division catalogers was begun in June to provide additional expertise in assigning abridged Dewey numbers.

In December 1981, the 1980 *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* (*NUCMC*) (eighteenth volume in the series) and its separate paperback index were published containing descriptions of 2,413 collections held by 127 repositories, 23 of which were represented for the first time. Editing for the 1981 volume and the cumulated index for 1980–81 was begun in January 1982.

For the period under review, 1,302 new collections were cataloged. New collections received numbered 1,756 plus 16 published guides with an uncounted number of collections. These collections were received from 152 repositories, with 19 of these being first-time contributors. Some 4,380 collections (plus 19 guides) await cataloging.

The Manuscripts Section cooperated with the Manuscript Division in preparing a manual for the cataloging of archival and manuscript collections to be published by the Cataloging Distribution Service and entitled "Cataloging Rules for Archives and Manuscripts: A Manual of Practice for Archival Repositories, Historical Societies, and Manuscript Collections." This manual is an enlargement and recasting of chapter 4 of *AACR 2* and is intended to provide a practical approach to collection-level cataloging in accord with *AACR 2* principles.

In all, 5,757 titles were processed by the Music Section in 1982, compared with 5,411 the previous year. Considerable effort was expended this year in planning activities leading to the implementation of the Music On-line System. Staff in the Music Section (with the help of the Audiovisual Section for nonmusic sound recordings) worked closely with the Automation Planning and Liaison Office. The initial draft of the input manual that the catalogers will use in creating and modifying their on-line records was completed this year. The Music On-line System is expected to be implemented in early 1983.

In July an arrangement was cemented with the Preliminary Cataloging Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division whereby rare book cataloging materials were searched and preliminary records input into APIF by the preliminary catalogers. Although such categories of books as pre-1801 imprints (where chances of acquiring duplicates are extremely slim) are excluded, rare book materials in general are now under strong preliminary control. Since July 19, about two hundred titles have been input.

In August 1981 the Rare Book and Special Collections Division began a weekly series of shipments of the remaining volumes of the Lessing Rosenwald gift to the Library. Also, in a project describing (for eventual publication) the Library's holdings of pre-1600 medieval and Renaissance Western-language manuscripts, forty-two manuscript books were fully described, representing about 90 percent of the Library's liturgical manuscripts.

Subject Cataloging

Fiscal year 1982 could best be described as a year of gradual return to normal in the Subject Cataloging Division. Shortly after the beginning of the year, the decision was made by the Library to present a series of institutes devoted to subject headings similar to the *AACR 2* institutes that had been given earlier by staff in the descriptive cataloging divisions. The subject heading institutes are being underwritten by the Resources and Technical Services Division of ALA. The planning, writing, and rehearsing, however, have all been done by staff in the Subject Cataloging Division. The culmination of all this feverish activity will be five institutes in Chicago, Los Angeles, San Antonio, Washington, D.C., and Boston over the next year, beginning in Chicago on October 24 and 25.

On September 15 the division was able to announce that there were no more pieces in the division that had been cataloged under *AACR 1* except for those materials slated for conversion to minimal-level cataloging and which are gradually being processed by the descriptive divisions.

In early 1982 Pauline Atherton Cochrane received a grant from the Council on Library Resources to set up a pilot project in which selected libraries would submit proposals to the Subject Cataloging Division for additional *see* references in *Library of Congress Subject Headings* for processing in much the same way that a subject cataloger would submit a proposal. Ms. Cochrane worked with staff members in the division and traveled to the selected libraries during the spring and summer. In September the division received the first batches of recommendations, established procedures for handling them, and began processing them. The libraries participating in the pilot project are those of the University of California at Berkeley, Duke University, and Harvard University, together with the National Library of Canada.

The Sycor terminal and printer were activated during the year to be used in the Book Paging System for automated requesting of books from the Library's collections. The terminal is located and operated in the Shelflisting Section.

During this year, 151,003 titles were classified and subject headed in the division, down from 153,750 last year. Shelflisting processed 141,986 titles in fiscal 1982, down from 152,754 titles the previous year. The number of volumes shelflisted was down only 3.2 percent (from 198,702 in 1981 to 192,332). The children's literature catalogers wrote annotations and assigned subject headings to 3,109 cards in the Annotated Card Series, down from 3,339 last year. A total of 7,661 new subject headings and subdivisions were processed, a 14 percent drop from last year's 8,917; 4,728 were canceled from the list. A total of 3,691 new classification numbers were received from the catalogers, as compared to 4,519 last year, a decrease of 18 percent. During the past year, 16 titles were reclassed from LAW to Class K.

This year saw the publication in August of *Class KK–KKC, Law of Germany*. The schedule is 581 pages long and is the first schedule to be published with a bilingual index. Numbers have been applied from prepublication copies of the schedule since October 1980. The schedules for Latin America (KDZ and KG–KH) are now being processed in the Classification Editorial Section. *KJW, Law of France*, is awaiting review. The first draft of *KJE, Law of the European Communities*, was completed for editing.

An expanded version of the classification of Yugoslavia was finally worked on intensively and completed this year. All tables in the literature classes were reviewed and standardized. Inconsistencies were eliminated and the tables were finally published together as a separate entity entitled *P–PZ, Language and Literature Tables*. A draft of the revision of *HM, Sociology*, was completed, and a new, cumulated edition of *S, Agriculture*, was produced this year.

Decimal Classification

The expansion of *301–307 Sociology*, made upon the recommendation of the Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee to Forest Press and, upon the authorization of Forest Press, was delivered to Forest Press by November 1981 and was published in February 1982. The division began applying it in January. A total revision of *370 Education* was reviewed in April.

The editorial rules for tables, schedules, and *DC& (Decimal Classification Additions, Notes and Decisions)* are nearing completion. *DC& 4:3* was delivered to Forest Press by September 30. A major accomplishment of the year was the completion and publication in August of the *Manual on the Use of the Dewey Decimal Classification*. This significant new publication appears to have been very well received in the library community.

The division supplied help to the Italian team engaged in translating Edition 19, Abridged Edition 11, and the *Manual*. The Arabic translation and expansion of Abridged Edition 11, which is close to publication, was reviewed by the division staff.

The total number of titles classified this year is 101,297, which is not significantly different from the 101,974 classified in 1981. Training occupied a significant portion of staff time. The division entered into a cooperative arrangement with the Audiovisual Section in the Special Materials Cataloging Division to cross-train catalogers in the assignment of *DDC* numbers from the abridged edition.

Eleven workshops on the application of *DDC* were given from Towson, Maryland, to Hull, Canada. A workshop given in Elmhurst, Illinois, was recorded on videotape for distribution to Illinois librarians.

MARC Editorial

It is now obvious that 1980 began a decade of change for the MARC Editorial Division. Even in this era of change, the division continued to produce large quantities of work. At year's end, the MARC books data base contained 1,594,027 verified records, having passed the 1.5 million mark in December. The name authorities data base now stands at 771,191 verified records. A record number of changes to MARC records were made during the year, and arrearages of virtually all categories of work have been greatly reduced.

All of the division's major workflows now involve use of the on-line systems for input, verification, and update. The importance of these systems will continue to grow as new applications and refinements are introduced. The division was responsible for the conversion of 128,8[illegible] monograph records and 181,149 name authority records to machine-readable form. These are increases of 2.2 and 8.7 percent, respectively, from the previous year. Corrections and other changes to previously verified records of all types included 73,180 monograph records (up 152.4 percent) and 36,140 name authority records (up 44.2 percent).

Receipts of name authority records increased 22.8 percent to 178,272, while receipts of non-CIP books records declined 13.7 percent to 75,155. Receipts of new CIP records increased 1.8 percent to 28,989, and receipts of CIP updates jumped 51.7 percent to a record high of 30,417. Overall, receipts of new books records (full records and new CIPs) declined 13.7 percent.

The long-awaited capability to make on-line corrections to previously verified monograph records became operational when software Release 5.0 was put into production in November. Laborious batch-processing routines for making changes and additions to book and film records were abandoned, leading to significant productivity gains.

A milestone in the development of automated cataloging systems was reached when software Release 5.1 went into production in August, providing an on-line system for the input, verification, and update of name authority records. Coordinated planning for its implementation led to a minimum of problems in the transition to the new system. The change led to a reorganization of the Name Authority Conversion Section and a complete revision of its workflow. One benefit of the new system is that a brief name authority record, "flimsy," can be input to indicate that a heading is being established. The flimsies will help to prevent duplication of work.

A key part of the preparations for TOSCA has been the development of software, workflow routines, and documentation for the conversion of series authority records into machine-readable form. Software Release 3.0 will provide the capability for on-line creation, verification, and update of MARC series authority records, plus the batch-loading of contractor-produced tapes containing series authority records. Implementation of this phase of TOSCA will require that all *AACR 2* series authority records established by the Library be converted to machine-readable form. All records created before Release 3.0 is implemented (now scheduled for early December) will be converted by a contractor; those created later will be converted by the Name Authority Conversion Section.

PROCESSING SYSTEMS, NETWORKS, AND AUTOMATION PLANNING

During the past year, the Library of Congress continued its active participation in the Council on Library Resources' Bibliographic Services Development Program (BSDP). This was accomplished primarily through the activities of the director for processing systems, networks, and automation planning in her role as member of the BSDP Program Committee. A principal BSDP project for the past year is the continued development of the Linked Systems Project and its first application, the Name Authority File Service. Another project of continuing interest is the ongoing research for on-line catalog public access. In addition, the BSDP has supported several standards efforts.

A meeting of the International MARC Network Study Steering Committee (IMNS:SC) was held in June to discuss the conduct of a UNIMARC test. A number of national libraries converted approximately seventy-five serial titles to UNIMARC formatted records. These records were then submitted to the Deutsche Bibliothek to perform an analysis to determine any problems. The results indicated that a UNIMARC manual was needed to assist national libraries in the use of the format. The British Library will initiate this project with support from the Library of Congress. The IMNS:SC also reviewed the IFLA study on the copyright of machine-readable records and is investigating problems of the present International MARC Exchange Agreement in the light of present technology to determine if the document needs modification.

The assistant to the director for processing systems, networks, and automation planning continued to participate in the cooperative project funded by the CLR, the Name Authority File Service (NAFS) being implemented under the Linked System Project (LSP). The NAFS task force worked on organizational requirements for the building of an integrated, consistent authority file for name headings based on a new service model with the master file at the Library of Congress. The initial contributors to this file will be the Library of Congress and many of the present NACO libraries. LSP, a cooperative effort among the Washington Library Network (WLN), the Research Libraries Group (RLG), and the Library of Congress, focuses on the implementation of the computer-to-computer links between systems that will support the building of the NAFS file.

The LSP implementation activity is divided into two complementary parts: authorities and telecommunications. Late in the past year, the authorities group completed intersystem functional specifications for interchange of authority data and obtained funding from CLR for implementation. During the spring a decision was made to place the master file for NAFS at the Library, with WLN and the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) providing record-contribution facilities for NAFS participants on their systems. The telecommunications group of LSP completed most of the work on protocols required for the standard computer-to-computer links and began design work for their implementation. The protocol work follows the American National Standards Institute/International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Reference Model for Open Systems Interconnection. Hardware and software requirements were developed and ordered for each site.

Staff from the Office of the Director for Processing Systems, Networks, and Automation Planning serve on the IFLA Working Group on International Authority Systems, whose members are all representatives of national libraries. The assistant to the director is a member and represents the Library of Congress, while the director serves as liaison representative of the IFLA Working Group on Content Designators. A draft of an international standard for printed authority records was completed, reviewed by the group, and turned over to the sponsoring IFLA sections (Section on Cataloging and Section on Information Technology) for IFLA-wide distribution and review.

Activity continued this year both nationally and internationally in the development of character sets for bibliographic use. Internationally, the emphasis has been on nonroman sets; in the United States, both roman and nonroman sets are emphasized. Staff participation includes chairing the International Organization for Standardization, Technical Committee 46 (Documentation), Subcommittee 4 (Automation), Working Group 1 (Character Sets for Bibliographic Use) (ISO/TC46/SC4/WG1), and cochairing the ANSI Z39 Subcommittee N, Character Sets for Bibliographic Use. In addition to the work on character sets, the ISO working group has a liaison relationship with ISO/TC46/SC2 (Transliteration) to help establish a one-to-one relationship between vernacular characters and their transliterated counterparts.

The assistant director for processing systems, networks, and automation planning was asked to serve on the Review Group for ISBD(S), which met informally in May in conjunction with the ISDS General Assembly Meeting. With most of the group's deliberations carried out by correspondence, the paramount concern is to achieve improved compatibility between ISBD(S) and the Guidelines for ISDS.

With increasing reliance on the on-line catalog for access to bibliographic data, the assistant director for processing systems, networks, and automation planning undertook an extensive study of the requirements for continued maintenance of the Library's card catalogs. This led to the identification of specific arrearages of cards to be filed as well as the resources needed to keep the card catalogs up-to-date. The results of this study led to several proposals for future maintenance of these catalogs. Of particular note is the consensus that the filing of non-MARC cards has a higher priority than that of MARC cards, since non-MARC cards are not accessible via the on-line catalog.

Work on organizing the priorities for automation of processing services functions was carried out during the year. A series of project streams were identified and the sequencing of the projects in those streams for the next two years was planned. This effort will affect the Automation Planning and Liaison Office, the Automated Systems Office (ASO), and the Cataloging Distribution Service.

Automation Planning and Liaison

The Automation Planning and Liaison Office (APLO) made progress during the year toward the description and definition of the Technical Processing System, using the structured analysis and specification technique, with the goal of building a coordinated system for technical processing operations.

The office has participated in many changes to the Library's automated systems during the year. On-line name authority input/update was implemented in August. Work is already under way on the first enhancement, which will expand the on-line system to series authority records, brief temporary records for newly established names and series headings, and "preliminary" name authority records input/updated for *National Union Catalog* (*NUC*) use. General requirements were also developed for subsequent enhancements to provide full record distribution of authority updates, to implement fully the 1981 revision of the authorities format, and to fulfill the requirements of the NAFS.

In addition, APLO has submitted detailed requirements for the development of an on-line input/update capability for subject authority records, which will replace the current off-line system. The on-line system will also utilize the revised format and full record distribution and must therefore be developed in parallel with capabilities for name/series authorities.

Requirements for a "bibliographic flip" have been developed by a group made up of staff from Processing Services, Research Services, and ASO. The requirements provide for automatic replacement of a pre-*AACR 2* heading with the *AACR 2* form if it is available in a name authority record. In November 1981 the Books master file became available for immediate on-line correction. As a result, it now takes less time to correct the records, it is easier to keep the files up-to-date, and corrections to the records are available to users of the data in a more timely fashion. In addition, it is no longer necessary to maintain a separate on-line copy of the file for searching.

The office participated in planning the input of additional types of records in APIF. In July, the Microform Processing Unit of the Microform Reading Room began inputting minimal-level records for microform titles. Data supplied by publishers when requesting preassigned card numbers from the Cataloging in Publication Division, records for titles received by the Order Division from Chinese dealers, and records for Chinese and Cyrillic titles received by the Exchange and Gift Division are all being input to the APIF system along with the cataloging records. These additions to the APIF file were all accomplished without changes to the APIF system.

Work is under way with the Overseas Operations Division and ASO on the project to enable the New Delhi office to enter romanized cataloging data in machine-readable form. At the same time, discussions were begun with the Department of State to explore the possibility of transmitting the machine-readable cataloging data from New Delhi, and possibly foreign MARC tapes from other national bibliographic agencies, to the Library via State Department satellite.

Progress continues on the planning for participation in the Research Libraries Group CJK Project to input/update/retrieve machine-readable catalog records containing Chinese, Japanese, and Korean characters via the RLIN system. Hardware development for the project is on schedule, with the first cluster of four Transtech terminals delivered to RLG in September. The terminals use a component entry system that allows the user to enter characters by keying a sequence of their constituent shapes. Training in use of the RLIN system is scheduled to begin on RLIN terminals in January 1983; and Transtech terminals are expected to arrive at LC in March 1983.

In June an APLO staff member was appointed as the *National Union Catalog* project coordinator to oversee all aspects of the *NUC* system and its products. Development and testing of the new *NUC* on-line input/update system has been completed. The system will provide for building a file at the Library of unique *NUC* records from reporting libraries; it will be available in October 1982.

The National Library of Canada software used to produce the *Canadiana* register/index publication was acquired and will be modified as necessary to produce the *NUC*. The most significant modification required is in the sorting of records for the indexes. Changes are being made to bring the arrangement of records as close as possible to the LC filing rules requirements.

The major retrieval effort of the year is the integrated indexing enhancement to the retrieval system itself, which will provide on-line index maintenance (meaning that as soon as a record is added or changed it can be retrieved by all search commands), expansion of the indexes to include all forms of material and additional fields, integrated searching and display of authority and bibliographic data, and display changes to make the brief records more informative.

The APLO staff have continued to participate actively in the work of the Retrieval Advisory Group on the Future of LC Retrieval Systems (RAG) and its subcommittees. In January the RAG Subcommittee on New and Infrequent Users completed a major report that identifies specific problems faced by less experienced users of the Library's on-line information systems. APLO staff are also represented on RAG subcommittees on authorities and indexing. RAG has also been reviewing the prototype of a new technique (nicknamed BOWTIE) that will permit Library users to use the retrieval capabilities of MUMS and SCORPIO interchangeably.

As Processing Services moves from a manual to an on-line environment, training in the use of the on-line system takes on major significance. APLO is assisting in the preparation of materials and in the training of those staff designated as automation liaison within each work group. APLO will be particularly concerned with keeping the liaison staff aware of any changes to the on-line system that affect its use for searching. In order to take advantage of the experience of other large organizations in training employees to shift from manual to on-line operations, APLO is monitoring a contract for a four-month study that will include a literature search and a report based on interviews with appropriate organizations. The results of the study will be used in planning the training program for Processing Services staff.

The Representation in Machine-Readable Form of Bibliographic Information (MARBI) committee (meeting at ALA conferences or with representatives of the major networks) approved the Machine-Readable Data Files (MRDF) format (format specifications for linking related records) and the Physical Description Fixed Field for the Maps format.

Work continues on problems remaining from those identified by the MARC Format Review Project, the statement of principles underlying the US MARC formats, the National Technical Information Service project to determine which data elements should be transmitted in an exchange of machine-readable data for technical reports, the Southeastern Association of Research Libraries Cooperative Serials Project to develop a proposal for a MARC holdings format for both monographs and serials, and enhancements needed to make the existing MARC manuscripts format more usable by both the library and nonlibrary archive and manuscript communities.

National Level Bibliographic Record documents for maps and serials and a preliminary edition of the National Level Authority Record have been issued, as have quarterly updates to the MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data. MARC standards staff are participating in a one-year project to determine the feasibility of using a commercially available electronic mail system to communicate more effectively with cooperating institutions. The system became available in June.

Network Development

During the fiscal year, the Network Development Office (NDO) was involved with the Network Advisory Committee, the ANSI Z39 Subcommittee D, the Linked Systems Project/Standard Network Interface, international MARC, and technical processing automation. By providing the Secretariat for the Network Advisory Committee (NAC), NDO has continued its active involvement with issues associated with nationwide networking policies. NAC's program meeting in March was devoted to the problems of document delivery. The meeting featured a briefing on ADONIS, an electronic publishing system being developed by six journal publishers. In addition, NAC commissioned three papers to set the framework for the discussions during the meeting.

Participants in the meeting expressed the need for the following: a model or assessment technique, more current data on document delivery, an inventory of appropriate technologies and services, and an assessment of different technological options. Standards in their broadest sense are needed in areas related to linking computer systems (particularly at local levels), in performance norms for document delivery services, and in common access methods to approach different data bases or bibliographic citations. Problems of public policy and for-profit services also need to be addressed.

The NAC's next program meeting, held in June, focused on a proposal to collect more current data on document delivery and performance criteria for document delivery services. Subcommittees were formed to prepare drafts of the proposal. It is expected that a subset of the committee will form the core of an advisory group to monitor the progress of the project. In addition, representatives from three commercial firms involved in document delivery (the Institute for Scientific Information, Dialog Information Retrieval Services, and Information/Documentation) provided briefings on their activities.

The NDO was represented on Subcommittee D: Computer-to-Computer Protocols of ANSI Z39. During the year, the subcommittee continued to monitor the work of a contractor who is developing the application protocol for the subcommittee for CLR. This review will ensure that the protocol will be extensible to other intersystem library and information service activities and will follow the principles of standardization.

The role of the Library of Congress in the international exchange of MARC information is being analyzed and projects are under way to support this role. Specifications for the conversion of records in the US MARC format into the UNIMARC format (the international MARC format) have been prepared. It is expected that the Library will have the capability to distribute its MARC cataloging data in the UNIMARC format within the next year, thus bringing closer the day when UNIMARC will be used for all international MARC exchanges with resulting benefits in economy and standardization. Specifications for the conversion of records from the British Library MARC format into the US MARC format were also prepared with the expectation that the Library of Congress will soon be able to distribute these converted records through its MARC Distribution Service.

In addition to the tapes received from the British Library, the Library of Congress now receives tapes on exchange from the national libraries of Australia, Canada, France, and Norway. An exchange agreement with the national library of Venezuela has just been completed. These agreements are also being reviewed by NDO as part of an effort sponsored by IMNS:SC under the auspices of the Conference of Directors of National Libraries to facilitate the international exchange of cataloging data while at the same time allowing the originating national library to control the redistribution of its MARC data to a third party. The Library is also investigating the possibility of using satellite transmission to speed receipts of cataloging data from other countries.

In a related area, NDO was represented at a meeting in September of the Working Group on Transborder Data Flows of the Advisory Committee on International Investment, Technology, and Development, which is sponsored by the U.S. Department of State. Because the Library is involved in the communication of cataloging data in machine-readable form across national borders, it will be important to monitor the decisions of foreign governments and international agencies that might affect the free flow of information.

The NDO provided support for APLO in areas of bibliographic terminal replacement, NACO, serials control, and the automated *National Union Catalog*.

Catalog Management and Publication

During this fiscal year, the Catalog Management and Publication Division (CMP) maintained a rigorous production schedule, producing eleven Library of Congress publications, and maintained the Library's card catalogs through the addition of new or newly revised cards. Compiled, edited, and prepared for publication were a total of ninety-four volumes, 64,475 pages, and 1,375 microfiche in forty-four issues of various publications. Also 1,351,531 cards were prepared for the Library's card catalogs. CMP filed 430,298 cards into the Main Catalog, 63,046 cards into the Add-on Main Catalog, 491,044 cards into the Official Catalog, and 564,518 cards into the Add-on Official Catalog.

In June the Catalog Management Division and the Catalog Publication Division merged to form the Catalog Management and Publication Division. This action reunited the catalog management and catalog publication functions, which before 1970 were organized as the Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication Division.

Automation planning for the *National Union Catalog* (*NUC*) was a major task for the division this year. By year's end, the division was almost ready to begin keyboarding input of *NUC*-contributed reports. By mid-July, the *NUC* test system was available on the sixteen terminals newly installed in the division.

Almost all of the work is completed on the *NUC Input Manual*. The original draft was completed and typing of final copy (more than four hundred pages) was nearly complete at year's end. The manual is now undergoing review by representatives of the Library's cataloging divisions, the MARC Editorial Division, and APLO.

The Geography and Map Division, long responsible for the MARC input of Library of Congress map cataloging, has agreed to accept responsibility for the machine input of contributed *NUC* reports of map cataloging. This changeover will allow the Library to begin inputting *NUC* map records at approximately the same time as it begins inputting *NUC* book reports. During the years from 1956 until the present, the *NUC* map reports were part of the manual processing done by CMP. Over this period, approximately twelve thousand *NUC* map records were published in the *NUC*, and some sixty thousand additional locations for maps were published in the *Register of Additional Locations*.

The Library of Congress has announced publication of the new microfiche *National Union Catalog* in a register/index format. With the 1983 subscription year, the following Library of Congress paper edition catalogs will be replaced by new computer output microform (COM) microfiche publications: the *National Union Catalog*, *Monographic Series*, *Subject Catalog*, *Audiovisual Materials*, and the *Chinese Cooperative Catalog*. The new product line will consist of the following COM microfiche publications: *National Union Catalog: Books*, which will contain Library and contributed cataloging records for book materials; *National Union Catalog: U.S. Books*, which will be limited to book materials published in the United States, regardless of language; *National Union Catalog: Audiovisual Materials*, which will include cataloging records of motion pictures, filmstrips, sets of transparencies, kits, slide sets, and video recordings cataloged by the Library of Congress; and the *National Union Catalog: Cartographic Materials*, which will contain records of single- and multi-sheet thematic maps, map sets, atlases, and map serials. The first issue will include the entire retrospective Library of Congress maps data base. Each of the four *NUC* catalogs will have a register containing full bibliographic records, which can be accessed through indexes by name, title, subject, and series. In addition, the cartographic materials catalog will include a fifth, geographic classification code index. The *NUC Books* and *NUC U.S. Books* will be issued monthly; the *NUC AV* and *NUC Maps* will be issued quarterly.

Total *NUC* receipts of pre-1956 imprints from all sources amounted to 331,916 cards. Among these were pre-1956 imprints from outside sources totaling 325,163 cards, a decrease of 35.9 percent compared to last year's figure of 507,123. Approximately 39 percent of these pre-1956 receipts were Library duplicates and were forwarded for inclusion in the *Register of Additional Locations*.

Receipts of post-1955 imprints from outside sources totaled 2,734,749 cards, down 32 percent from the previous year's total receipts of 4,022,592. Of the post-1955 cards received for processing, 667,570 (or 24.4 percent) required searching in the Control File. This total represents a decrease of 47.2 percent when compared to the 1,263,810 reports that required searching in fiscal 1981. A total of 1,842,119 cards, identified as Library duplicates were forwarded for publication in the *Register of Additional Locations*. Cards searched during fiscal 1982 amounted to 1,298,319, compared to 2,478,340 searched in fiscal 1981. No Cyrillic cards were searched during the year.

In June CMP suspended the filing of MARC printed cards in order to expedite the filing of non-MARC printed cards from GPO. To comply with this decision, filers began separating their filing backlog into MARC and non-MARC cards. As a result of [illegible] added task, only 1,614,244 cards were [illegible] into the Library's catalogs—a decrease [illegible].8 from last year.

Cataloging Distribution

The Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) experienced changes in the patterns of product sales during this fiscal year. Book catalog and card sales declined, while sales of other products (such as the growing CDS Alert Service) increased.

These changes led to the development of a ten-year projection for CDS, which was completed in September. It proposes new missions in document storage preservation and delivery, Library-wide product distribution, computer services to other Library units, and continued refinement of the bibliographic services, especially those which are or might be MARC-based. In addition to computer support services, CDS intends to begin production and distribution of *NUC* in fiche in 1983, to add CIP cards to the regular card service along with newly automated non-MARC card production via DEMAND, and to increase the Alert Service volume through heavier publicity.

CDS has completed two application phases on its data base management system installed in 1981: phase 1 of the Customer Information Management System (CIMS) and phase 1 of the correspondence management system for the Exchange and Gift Division. Major development work was also completed on the National Library of Canada software toward production of a NUC COM master fiche.

In August CDS dedicated the second phase of its electronic storage, retrieval, and demand printing system (the DEMAND System). This state-of-the-art optical-disk-based electronic system will enable CDS to begin filling orders for non-MARC catalog cards in the same five-working-day average turnaround time as the three-year-old CARDS System, which produces MARC cards. The first orders were produced in the DEMAND System at the end of August.

The relocation of CDS from the Navy Yard Annex to Capitol Hill was finally concluded shortly after the beginning of the fiscal year. Numerous adjustments had to be made because CDS was moved over a three-week period and space limitations dictated the need for operational and procedural changes.

During the year several major equipment installations were made as a result of operational needs and new developments. A power cutter weighing two tons was installed to cut the printed 6-up sheets into catalog card size, thirty terminals were installed for the new CDS data base management system (CIMS), and a new system for retaining subscriber files in microfilm (MICROX) was installed.

A major change in card distribution occurred when the free depository card sets were discontinued. For many years these cards made up the largest printing and distribution item. Libraries wishing to continue to receive these were and are now required to establish a standing order and pay five cents per card. Budget tightening led to the implementation of charges for searches made in the Bibliographic Inquiry Unit even when the searching produced no Library of Congress card number.

Serial Record

Work began in earnest this year in the Serial Record Division on an automated serials control system. With the help of NDO, detailed draft requirements were written for a totally automated serials control system that would include check-in, claiming, routing, binding, circulation control, remote access, and management report generation. A contract was let to survey and evaluate possible candidate systems. Twenty-five systems were identified and four were selected for detailed inspections. Following an evaluation process, the F. W. Faxon Company's LINX/SC–ID and UCLA Technical Processing systems appeared to be most suitable for possible use.

Faxon and UCLA were both contacted and both institutions enthusiastically agreed to tests of their systems. Terminals have been installed in the division and approximately twelve hundred records have been loaded into each system. During a six-month period serials will be checked in on each system.

During the course of the year, a decision was made to procure a system that allows data to be taken directly from an OCLC terminal, reformatted, and printed. With this system, it will be possible to print out serial record checking entry cards at a lower cost and with greater accuracy than with current methods. It will also be possible to use the system for other products, such as shelf labels and temporary catalog records.

The division's involvement with NACO expanded significantly this year. Three additional CONSER members, Harvard University, Indiana University, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, joined the National Library of Medicine, the University of California at Los Angeles, and the University of Washington in the joint project. In January responsibility for the management of the serials involvement in NACO was transferred directly to Serial Record. The work is shared equally among the two serials cataloging sections and the Editing and Input Section. Since January, 933 name authority records, 2,048 surrogates, and 497 modification requests have been received from CONSER/NACO participants.

In 1980 Processing Services began to apply minimal-level cataloging (MLC) to certain categories of monographs. Serials were not initially included because of possible implications for CONSER and the OCLC data base. However, interest in applying MLC to serials grew. The question was broached with OCLC and the CONSER participants and the Library received their endorsement. Starting in December 1981, two library technicians were selected to participate in an experiment to create MLC records for serials.

At the conclusion of the experiment, it was determined that the benefits were sufficiently attractive to make MLC a regular part of the division's cataloging program. In order of priority, MLC will be applied to microforms, new receipts of low research value, the cataloging arrearage, serials selected as "current issues only" or "review before bind," and discards.

Throughout the year, Serial Record worked with a number of other offices to resolve several remaining questions on cataloging microforms under *AACR 2*. The Microform Serial Decision Record form has been revised and its use explained to the appropriate offices. The workflow from selection through cataloging has been reviewed and refined. The only major problem outstanding is the reporting of masters held by the Library of Congress to the *National Register of Microform Masters*.

A CONSER Participants Meeting was held at OCLC, Inc., in April. The Library of Congress reported on several ongoing projects related to CONSER, including *New Serial Titles*. The impact of the United States Newspaper Project was also discussed. The participants agreed to limited CONSER membership for institutions in the project. The concept of limited authentication was introduced and approved as a means of speeding the authentication work done at the Library of Congress.

The second CONSER snapshot file arrived this fiscal year. The file includes all records input, acted upon, or authenticated by a CONSER participant or center of responsibility. The file includes 339,327 records. It can be kept current by a subscriber with subscriptions to the MARC Serials Distribution tapes and the new unauthenticated Serial Record Distribution tapes.

The division continued to work with those involved with the development of the Abstracting and Indexing Project. The purpose of the project is to systematically add indexing and abstracting information in the 510 field to over 100,000 CONSER records.

The Live Title Project, the creation of MARC records for all serials currently received and retained by the Library of Congress, continued with an additional 1,621 English-, Germanic-, and Romance-language records handled. No further work was done on Slavic or miscellaneous languages. To date, work has been completed on English and Germanic languages from letters A–J, Romance languages B–T, and Slavic and miscellaneous languages J–O (skipping M).

This was the first full year of automated production of *New Serial Titles* (*NST*). The number of reports on hand has grown during the year from 137,215 to 226,798, a 65 percent increase. A total of 166,251 reports were received during the year, or an average of 13,854 per month. This represents a 38 percent increase in reporting activity.

The year 1981 marked the tenth anniversary of the International Serials Data System (ISDS). The Library has offered to host the 1983 meeting of the ISDS directors. The October 1981 meeting of the directors was held in Paris, the October 1982 meeting in Helsinki. The biennial meeting of the ISDS General Assembly was held in Paris in April 1982. Matters dealt with at the latter meeting included setting a new basis for calculating contributions of member states.

The National Serials Data Program (NSDP) registered 7,477 new ISSNs during this fiscal year, a 6 percent increase over the previous year. Of these, the cooperative program with the U.S. Postal Service continued to be the most active source of assignment requests (37 percent), followed in order by publishers, CONSER, Library of Congress, abstracting and indexing services, other ISDS centers, and miscellaneous.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Communication with the library and information community plays an important role in the duties of Processing Services staff. As the rules, procedures, and technology of the Library of Congress change, staff attendance at professional meetings and workshops provides an opportunity for continuing exchanges of information.

Henriette Avram, director for processing systems, networks, and automation planning, served as chair of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions' (IFLA) Professional Board, Division of Management and Technology, and Section on Information Technology. She was also a member of IFLA's Executive Board and Program Management Committee. Mary S. Price, assistant director for processing systems, networks, and automation planning, served as a member of IFLA's Standing Committee on Serial Publications. Sally H. McCallum, assistant to the director for processing systems, networks, and automation planning, served as a member of IFLA's Working Group on International Authority Systems. Mrs. Avram and Lucia J. Rather (director for cataloging) represented the department at the IFLA annual meeting. They also attended a meeting of the Association of Bibliographic Agencies of Britain, Australia, Canada, and the United States.

Joseph H. Howard, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, chaired meetings in March and May of the International Standard Bibliographic Number Advisory Board in New York City.

Mrs. Avram chaired the National Advisory Committee meetings in March and June. She also attended the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) meeting in Graz, Austria, in October. Mrs. Avram reported to the U.S. Commission to UNESCO on National and International Activities in March and served as a member of the UNESCO Sub-Group on the Establishment of a Common Communications Format. She spoke on a panel sponsored by the Committee on Library Operations and Services of the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials in March.

Mrs. McCallum was a participant at the ANSI Committee Z39 annual membership meeting and served as a member of the Z39 Executive Council and Program Committee. She cochaired the Z39 Subcommittee N (Character Sets for Bibliographic Use) meeting in Philadelphia in July. Mrs. McCallum also served as a member of the National Bureau of Standards' Diacriticals Group and spoke to the North Carolina Solinet Users Group meeting in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, in May.

Mr. Howard and Mrs. Price attended the CONSER participant's meeting in Columbus, Ohio, in May. Mrs. Price also served as U.S. representative to the Governing Board and General Assembly of the International Serials Data System.

Mrs. Rather and Mary Kay D. Pietris (chief of the Subject Cataloging Division) attended a conference on subject access sponsored by CLR. Recommendations made at the meeting included suggestions for improved distribution of the *LC Subject Headings* in machine-readable form, editorial changes to the *Subject Headings List*, and distribution of Dewey on tape.

Mr. Howard served on the Interagency Panel for the Assessment of the National Agricultural Library (or Blue Ribbon Panel), which issued its final report, *Assessment of the National Agricultural Library*, to the Secretary of Agriculture in August.

Many of the department's staff members participated in and attended meetings at both American Library Association meetings in Denver and Philadelphia. ALA activities by department staff range from membership in council and council committees to a broad participation in many of the committees and discussion groups in the Resources and Technical Services Division.

The primary objective of these activities, as well as many other staff activities throughout Processing Services, is to ensure responsible and orderly communication between the Library of Congress and the information community.

5

Research Services

The last two annual reports have emphasized relocations of Research Services divisions and other administrative units into the James Madison Memorial Building. Such relocations continued in 1982, with the move of the Serial and Government Publications Division and the Prints and Photographs Division into the Madison Building. It is expected that the last moves of this kind will take place during fiscal 1983.

But what about divisions not moving into the Madison Building? Are they excluded from the benefits of the continuing exodus from the older buildings? Not at all. In 1982 the remaining divisions began to enjoy some of the advantages that their neighbors' departures made possible. Two of the first beneficiaries were the Asian Division and the African and Middle Eastern Division. For years the Orientalia collections have been overcrowded, necessitating some storage in remote locations with all attendant inconveniences for patrons and staff. Even those books remaining in the Adams Building stacks were frequently relegated to shelving arrangements far from ideal.

In June 1982 the shifting began, starting with Tibetan, Arabic, and Southeast Asian collections. In August work began on the Japanese collection, the largest of the Orientalia collections. By year's end about half of the 1.3 million volumes in Asian Division custody had been moved, including most of the Chinese and South and Southeast Asian collections. In addition to providing better housing and more space for these collections, the move made it possible to recall from storage several thousand volumes of monographs and serials and to integrate them in their appropriate collections. Large unprocessed arrearages were also returned, facilitating systematic screening by the divisions' staffs. Salutary effects are expected from these developments in service to readers, efficiency, and staff morale.

A different kind of Madison Building dividend matured in December 1981 when the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room was relocated from the Adams to the Jefferson Building, to occupy space formerly assigned to the Law Library. A separate reading room for local history and genealogy had first been established in the Library in August 1935. Initially it was located on Deck 47 and consisted of some fifty desks for readers with two staff members in attendance. In March 1940 the room was relocated to the Library's new Annex (now the Adams Building), first occupying rooms on the west side of the North Reading Room on the fifth floor. Other moves followed, but the facilities for local history remained on the fifth floor of the Adams Building for the next forty-one years. The Library had been led to place the original reading room on Deck 47 in order to bring readers close to materials most in demand and to safeguard them because of their rarity. The same motives are satisfied in the new location, which has ample shelving and controlled access to the adjoining decks where local history classes are now shelved. The new quarters are more spacious, and long-time readers are reassured by the large panel genealogy of the pedigree of George Washington, which is still visible at the entrance to the reading room. The wooden panel, ten feet long and seven feet high, had been a gift to the Library from the British government in 1941, having formerly been on display in the British pavilion at the New York World's Fair, 1939–40.

The various moves, relocations, and shifting of collections have made it evident that the opportunity exists for an effective and far-reaching inventory of the collections. According to the committee report of the House of Representatives legislative branch appropriation bill for 1982, the move into the Madison Building and relocation of collections "present a unique opportunity to conduct this inventory and will significantly improve the availability of the collections to the Congress and the public" (H.R. report No. 97–170). Accordingly, thirty-two indefinite positions were granted to the Library for this purpose, twenty for work in the bookstacks and twelve for adjustment and correction of the Library's catalog and other records. The progress of the inventory is described below.

Rising rental costs dictated another move unrelated to occupancy of the Madison Building. The Federal Research Division moved in August from its quarters in the Massachusetts Avenue Annex to the Washington Navy Yard, into space formerly occupied by other offices of the Library of Congress. The move involved two hundred staff members and more than six thousand pieces of equipment and furnishings, plus a sizable reference collection and vertical file material.

No institution remains static, least of all a comprehensive research library such as the Library of Congress. Change is not merely a daily event; it occurs hourly or by the minute. It is no mere inevitability; it is the source of innovation and improvement, and the changes described in this and other annual reports generally show progress in meeting new challenges and new opportunities. Nevertheless, Research Services staff cannot be blamed if they look forward to a period of relative equilibrium, once the relocations and dislocations associated with the occupancy of the Madison Building are complete. They will have earned it.

ADMINISTRATION

A reorganization of the General Reading Rooms Division was implemented in December. Its overall purpose was to adapt administrative structures to new functions and space assignments. A separate Local History and Genealogy Section was formed, simultaneously with the section staff's occupancy of its new quarters in the Jefferson Building. A Social Science Reading Room Section was formed to complete planning for and to operate the reading room in the Library's overall "encyclopedia" plan. At the same time, telephone reference, correspondence, and bibliography functions were combined into one section to provide greater flexibility in staffing and assignments.

The director for special collections, Alan Fern, resigned from the Library staff, effective May 31, to accept the directorship of the National Portrait Gallery in Washington. Dr. Fern had been a member of the staff for twenty years, serving also as fine prints curator, assistant chief, and chief of the Prints and Photographs Division, and as director (1976–78) of the former Research Department. He had also represented the Library on the Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities.

Two new chiefs were appointed: Clara M. Lovett, former assistant provost and professor of history at Baruch College and a specialist in Italian history, became chief of the European Division, effective June 28. Her most recent publication is *The Democratic Movement in Italy, 1830–1876* (1981). Dr. Lovett succeeds Paul C. Horecky, who retired in December 1977. David Kraus had served as acting chief in the interim. James H. Hutson, acting assistant chief of the Manuscript Division, was promoted to chief, effective June 14. He succeeds John C. Broderick, Assistant Librarian for Research Services since January 1979. Paul T. Heffron served as acting chief in the interim. Dr. Hutson will retain his subsidiary positions as executive secretary of the Council of Scholars and administrative officer of the Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise.

Preservation microfilming officer Lawrence S. Robinson was promoted to assistant director for preservation, effective November 2, and Renata V. Shaw, bibliographic specialist in the Prints and Photographs Division, was promoted to assistant chief of that division. She assumed her duties February 8. Mary Ellis Kahler, former chief of the Hispanic Division, has rejoined that division as senior specialist in Hispanic bibliography.

Among a number of retirements, five in particular stand out because they removed from the Library staff some very familiar faces. Each of the five served the Library of Congress for more than thirty years. One was serial reference specialist Henry J. Brzezanski, whose placid exterior belied a storybook past of heroic escapes in World War II. Roland Maheux, whose thirty-five-year career in the Library included service in five departments, retired from his position as staff assistant to the director for special collections. Herbert S. Mason, collections maintenance foreman, also retired. The highlight of his career was a temporary assignment to the White House to prepare retiring President Truman's library for shipment to Independence, Missouri. William Sartain, renowned for his unparalleled knowledge of the general collections, retired after thirty-five years. Loan Division searcher-editor Dorothy Lee Webb, one of the first female deck attendants in the Library of Congress, retired after thirty-seven years of service. Two other longtime employees of the Library, Garnett Crossley and Dorothy Clark, both of the Federal Research Division, also retired this year.

Frederick R. Goff, chief of the Rare Book Division for twenty-seven years and honorary consultant in early printed books since his retirement in 1972, died in London September 26. Mr. Goff's best known publication was the third census of incunabula in American libraries, a category in which the Library of Congress is preeminent in the Western Hemisphere, partly because of the gifts of the Library's greatest rare book donor, Lessing J. Rosenwald. As chief of the Rare Book Division, Mr. Goff had been the Library's principal liaison with the Rosenwald family. Peter Petcoff, reference specialist in the Main Reading Room, died after forty-five years of service to the Library.

Some major financial gifts to the Library in behalf of Research Services were announced in 1982. IBM has donated the first installment of a promised $500,000 gift to arrange, describe, and exhibit material from the collection of Charles and Ray Eames. Mercedes-Benz donated $25,000 toward the Brahms festival planned for 1983, the sesquicentennial of the composer's birth.

ACQUISITION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

The most dramatic breakthrough in acquisitions was the large influx of materials from the People's Republic of China (PRC). For many years the Library's principal sources for the acquisition of Chinese-language materials had been its blanket-order dealers and exchange partners in Taiwan and Hong Kong, although in recent years, following establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the PRC, a small number of books had been received from that country. However, negotiations begun in 1979, when the Deputy Librarian of Congress led a delegation of American librarians to China, reached fruition this year. More than 20,000 volumes of "sample copies" were received on exchange from the National Library of China. In a related development, following a 1981 acquisitions survey trip by Chi Wang, head of the Chinese and Korean Section, Asian Division, the Library concluded an agreement with its first blanket-order dealer in the PRC: the China National Publishing Industry Trading Corporation in Beijing. The first shipments arrived in February. The Library expects to receive 5,000-6,000 volumes annually from this source, plus specially selected microforms, which are in increasing production in China. Taiwan, of course, continues to be an important producer of Chinese-language publications, of which 7,300 volumes were acquired this year, mostly on exchange from the National Central Library.

Some Notable Acquisitions

On November 20, 1981, President Reagan dedicated the Madison Exhibit Hall and opened the introductory exhibit, "James Madison and the Search for Nationhood." Following the ceremonies, the Librarian asked for and received the manuscript of his remarks, which has been placed in the Manuscript Division. The President's manuscript is a four-page typed document, with handwritten changes and additions, some of which appear to have been added shortly before delivery. It is an important documentary relic in the Library's history.

The Henry Albert Monday collection of Mexican colonial and national period materials, containing more than 570 manuscript and printed documents, was acquired in September. The heart of the collection is found in its colonial documents, a substantial portion of which are related to the activities of the Santo Domingo convent and its dependencies in Puebla, Mexico, from 1540 to 1839. Other noteworthy portions of the collection include documents related to church and governmental officialdom in colonial Mexico from the sixteenth to the early nineteenth century and to the activities of certain church orders in New Spain. The collection was initially offered to the Library in 1938, but, because of the untimely death of its owner and ensuing family inheritance problems, final acquisition of the collection was not possible until recently. During the past forty-four years the collection had remained on deposit in the Library's Manuscript Division.

The Music Division continued its remarkable acquisitions of Johannes Brahms material in anticipation of the Brahms sesquicentennial year, 1983. Included were thirty-four Brahms letters to Robert Keller, compiler of the first Brahms thematic catalog, several letters of Keller to Brahms, and twenty-eight pages of revisions to the *Third Symphony*, with Brahms's annotations in pencil. Purchased separately were two letters from Brahms to the Simrock firm, of which Keller was a representative. Both groups were purchased with Whittall Foundation funds, as were six pages of holograph folksongs and folksong settings believed to be the earliest known Brahms holograph. The holographs of "Magyarisch" (song) and "Klosterfräulein" (vocal duet) were purchased with the assistance of Heineman Foundation funds. The Library also received, as the gift of Herman Lowin, the holograph score of Brahms's *Six Songs*, op. 3, the composer's earliest published set of songs.

Until now, a four-page fragment in the Whittall Collection was the only source in the United States for Felix Mendelssohn's settings of Psalm 95. This year the Library was able to acquire another four-page fragment. It also received, as a gift from Herman Lowin, a fragment of the holograph score of Mendelssohn's overture, *Meeresstille und glückliche Fahrt*, op. 27.

An important source for the study of American popular music was acquired in the collection of Harry von Tilzer, a publisher and writer of popular music during early Tin Pan Alley days. The collection includes printed and manuscript music, correspondence, contracts, and other documentation. Also purchased was a collection of some three hundred items, mostly correspondence, related to Ernest Urchs, a musician and longtime official of the Steinway Company. Walter Damrosch, Percy Grainger, and Sergei Rachmaninoff are some of those represented in the correspondence. Five early holographs of Richard Rodgers and twenty letters of Aaron Copland were also acquired.

The Library received the papers of Edward and Clara Steuermann, a major source of information about Arnold Schoenberg and his circle; the archives of the Sonneck Society, an organization that carries the name of the first chief of the Music Division; a collection of letters and related materials of Julius Gold, twentieth-century theorist and teacher (of Lionel Barrymore, among others); and a fife played at Bunker Hill in 1775 by Benjamin Gardner, donated by one of his descendants, Howard M. Fitch, for the Dayton C. Miller flute collection. Two works were added as the result of commissions: *Prelude to a Concert in Connecticut* by Donald Harris (Koussevitzky Foundation) and *Concerto da Camera*, for violin and piano with four winds, by James Cohn (McKim Fund).

In fiscal 1982 the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, in the opinion of its chief, "purchased more books and better books" than in any other year. One was the apparently unique copy of the *Complete Business Directory of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria for 1858*, hitherto unknown. Others were the first English translation and the first French translation of Andrea Palladio's *Four Books of Architecture*, one of twelve architectural books in the original Thomas Jefferson library purchased in 1815, all of which were destroyed in the 1851 fire in the U.S. Capitol. Another was the "fabulously rare" first book by Elinor Wylie, *Incidental Numbers*, published anonymously in an edition of only sixty-five copies. Two rare books acquired as a result of the chief's acquisitions trip to England were *Das Blumenbuch*, "the great flower book," printed in Darmstadt, 1929–30, and the Ashendene Press *Thucydides* in immaculate condition, "a Rosenwald quality copy."

A first edition of *The Wizard of Oz* in an unusually fine state of preservation was among a group donated by antiquarian book dealer E. R. Meyer in memory of his daughter. Former Representative James Symington, whose family has enriched the collections of the Library of Congress for more than half a century, donated a copy of Henry Adams's rare, privately printed book *The Memoirs of Arii Taimai* (Paris, 1901) that had belonged to Mr. Symington's great-grandfather, Adams's great friend John Hay. Register of Copyrights David Ladd gave a collection of inscribed books of the Kentucky poet and regionalist Jesse Stuart that had once belonged to Stuart's teacher, Isabel Musser.

Andrew Hoyem, proprietor of the Arion Press, has fulfilled requirements of the copyright law by depositing a copy of his magnum opus, Melville's *Moby Dick*, illustrated by Barry Moser. Published in 1979 with a price of $1,000, the book went out of print quickly and now commands much more than its original price in the antiquarian book trade. The deposit, a welcome addition to the rare book collections, ends a contention between Mr. Hoyem and the Library concerning the claiming authority of the Copyright Office. In a related development, Pergamon Press agreed to comply with copyright requirements and deposit two copies of each of the 284 journal titles it publishes.

Approximately one thousand volumes were received as the first installment of an archival set of books produced with the support of the Small Press program of the National Endowment for the Arts. Announcement of the acquisition was followed by a symposium in May organized by the Library's Center for the Book.

The holdings of the Manuscript Division are unsurpassed for the study of women's history in the United States. These holdings were strengthened this year by addition of the records (120,000 items) of ERAmerica, an organization dedicated to passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. The division also received the first installment of the papers of Shirley M. Hufstedler, jurist and the first Secretary of Education. Two nineteenth-century collections were purchased: a group of Blair Family Papers, which strengthen the Library's sources for study of Andrew Jackson and his circle, and additional papers of Montgomery C. Meigs, whose photographs and architectural drawings documenting construction of the Washington aqueduct will be found in the Prints and Photographs Division. The Library also received papers of journalists John Osborne of the *New Republic*, Norman Podhoretz, editor of *Commentary*, and Associated Press correspondent Roland Shackford. A related collection received this year comprises the records of the Gridiron Club of Washington. Manuscript receipts are impossible to forecast with accuracy, since most material is acquired by gift and is therefore at the volition of the donor. This year's Manuscript Division acquisitions were at the lowest level in more than a decade.

There was also a decrease in cartographic items accessioned in 1982. Most Geography and Map Division accessions come from government deposits and foreign exchange. It appears that fewer cartographic materials are being issued by federal, state, and local agencies, perhaps because of general budgetary restraint. Foreign exchanges may also have been affected by world economic decline. In any case, 1982 accessions were off by about 25 percent.

A fine example of eighteenth-century English estate surveying, a hand-drawn and illuminated atlas produced by John Franklin for the second Earl of Granville in 1767, was purchased, the first such work known to have been acquired by an American library. Three examples of the work of Dutch illuminator Dirck Jantz van Santen were acquired, as was an original 1682 copper plate showing the topography and the ecclesiastical centers in the Mexican province of San Diego. Other acquisitions include a large collection of manuscript land-ownership maps prepared for William Bingham (1752–1804) and his heirs for properties in New York and Pennsylvania, the very rare Walker and Abernethie specimen traveling maps of roads in South Carolina, and two early nineteenth-century globes, one by Gilman Joslyn, the Library's first by this globe maker, and a British globe by William Bardin.

More than forty thousand items of all categories were added to the collections of the Prints and Photographs Division in 1982. The collection of satires, caricatures, and cartoons was strengthened by the gift or purchase of drawings by Reginald Birch, Garry Trudeau (twenty-one drawings of "Doonesbury"), Arthur T. Crichton, and the French caricaturist Emmanuel Poiré ("Caran d'Ache"). Also purchased was William Hogarth's "Twelve Large Illustrations for Samuel Butler's Hudibras" (1726). Many purchases were made possible through the Library's Swann Fund. Other acquisitions were an album of 270 drawings and watercolors of Jamaica, executed from 1812 to 1816 by William Berryman, and a portfolio of lithographs, "Views of La Grange, the Residence of General Lafayette," based on drawings by Alvan Fisher (1792–1863).

A major gift of the year was a large group of portraits of international political, theatrical, and other personalities by the late Bern Schwartz, who, after a successful business career, took up portrait photography and became a master. A number of the photographs were exhibited during the year in the Performing Arts Library. Twenty-two fine prints by contemporary Danish artists were acquired, along with the usual fine range of selections made by the Pennell Committee.

Highlighting the poster acquisitions was a Polish "Solidarność" poster. The Library also acquired a 1903 poster by the German artist Hans Unger, which had once been part of the collection of Dr. Hans Sachs, the world's largest. The collection was confiscated in 1938 by Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels and never retrieved. Leslie J. Schreyer donated a group of seventy-two posters, including an original lithographic Buffalo Bill poster printed about 1876. Actress Helen Hayes, after a visit to the Library, donated two theatrical posters, for *Harvey* and *The Show-Off*.

Microform Acquisitions

Through a cooperative program with the Copyright Office, newspaper publishers are offered special relief from the requirement to deposit two copies of registered titles if they will deposit archival quality microfilm of newspapers in lieu of inkprint issues. Thirteen additional titles were acquired thus in 1982, bringing the total to fifty-two. Because the Library retains newspapers almost exclusively in microformat, the program provides significant cost savings. The Serial and Government Publications Division also received 353 reels of microfilm of the Burney Collection of Early English Newspapers. Among foreign-language titles were a complete microfilm set of the emigré newspaper *Hungaria* (1948–58) and a complete microfilm set of *Il Giornale d'Italia* (1901–22). Some additional nineteenth-century Argentine newspapers on microfilm were acquired, as well as microfilm of Mexican archives received through exchange from the Mexican National Institute of Anthropology and History.

The Library's New Delhi Office completed filming five important newspapers on loan from the Universities Central Library in Rangoon, including *Thuriya*, the major Burmese political journal of the first half of the twentieth century, and four more contemporary titles. These add greatly to the Library's collections on subjects for which resources are relatively scarce—Burmese views during the British period and Burma's period of isolation from foreigners in the 1960s.

In-house production of microfilm included the papers of Josephus Daniels (132 reels), records of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (146 reels), and the papers of Alexander Hamilton (33 reels), all from originals in the Manuscript Division.

Special additions to the science and technology collections included approximately eighty-seven hundred papers of the Society of Petroleum Engineers, covering the years 1955–80, on microfiche, and a complete set of reports of the World War II Navy Technical Mission, Japan, on microfilm. The Library received from Charles

Chadwyck-Healey a copy of his firm's microfiche publication of the more than eighty thousand documents in the Library's Historic American Buildings Survey photo-data collection. Availability of the microfiche both in the Library and elsewhere will reduce service pressures upon the original files in the Prints and Photographs Division. Also received from the same source was a microfiche edition of the Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information Photograph Collection.

Films and Recordings

Copyright registrations for motion pictures and television, which had gone up nearly 20 percent in calendar 1980, remained at about the same level in 1981. (Selection of 1981 registrations occurs in fiscal 1982.) Of 6,554 titles registered, 4,143 were selected, or 63 percent of the total. Among theatrical feature films, 341 were selected for the collections. Television accounted for nearly half of the total registrations. There is a continuing substantial shift toward deposits on videotape rather than on 16-mm film and an increase in the number of programs produced for cable and subscription television and for home video. CBS continues to be the only network to register most of its news programming. Entertainment programming is still dominated by programs first broadcast in prime time by commercial networks.

Although some motion pictures and television materials are acquired by gift and purchase, the collections rely chiefly on copyright deposits for current acquisitions. Some pending changes in Copyright Office procedures and catalogs, therefore, threaten to have serious implications for the selection process and the permanent collections of the Library. Moreover, the cost savings of videotape over film have tempted some claimants to register and deposit videotape copies of productions originally produced on film. Film is more durable and therefore, for the Library's purposes, the preferred format for deposit. Discussions during the year between the Copyright Office, the general counsel, and the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division addressed this and related questions affecting copyright compliance and the Library's permanent collections.

The Library completed its purchase of the twenty-six-episode Canadian documentary television series *Vietnam: The Ten Thousand Day War*. Two outstanding Indian features were purchased with foreign currency program funds, Birnal Ray's *Sujata* (1959) and Satyajit Ray's *Pratidwandi* (1970). In March Chi Wang, head of the Chinese and Korean Section, Asian Division, represented the Library at a retrospective festival of Chinese film productions held in Turin, Italy. His report will be the basis for selected acquisitions of Chinese films for the Library. Thames Television of London donated its thirteen-hour documentary series *Hollywood*, a survey of the film industry before the coming of sound. Finally, the American Film Institute made possible the receipt of two large collections, one, rich in early material, as a result of the bankruptcy of Triangle Film Laboratories, the other an anonymous gift of several hundred television programs from the 1950s and 1960s.

The Library acquired an additional 128 (Emile) Berliner disc recordings during the year, including a heretofore unknown recording of Buffalo Bill Cody. Other major sound recording acquisitions were the Milne Collection of more than 400 LPs of the music of Duke Ellington and 193 audio tapes of luncheon ceremonies at the National Press Club, the gift of the club. Recordings of proceedings of the House of Representatives are growing at the rate of about 400 per year. Former Members of Congress, Inc., made its first gift to the Library of tapes resulting from its oral history project (some transcripts had been received earlier). Collector David Goldin donated 3,000 16-inch electrical transcription discs, including 100 CBS Radio Columbia Workshop broadcasts. Seventeen new writers were recorded for the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape, and a smaller number for the relatively new World Literature on Tape collection. All public programs in the Library's literary series were recorded for addition to the archive of recorded poetry and literature. Nobel Prize winner

I. B. Singer presented a lecture and reading (in English) in the literary series and remained the following day to record readings of some stories in their original Yiddish.

MANAGEMENT OF COLLECTIONS

The era of the Great Shift of the general collections continued in 1982. A master plan exists for location of collections when all moves are completed. Implementing such a plan, however, sometimes seems as complicated as solving Rubik's Cube, since decks must be systematically vacated in order to receive new arrivals. For efficiency, double shifting of collections must be avoided insofar as possible. Nevertheless, it is sometimes unavoidable in order to meet the overall move schedules. Fortunately, the assistant chief of the Collections Management Division, Emmett Trainor, and his staff have proved equal to every task so far. In the words of one satisfied staff member, Mr. Trainor can "move mountains, soothe chiefs, and probably make water run uphill." The authorization of a full inventory of the collections is one of the most promising signs that the necessities of the present can lead to greater opportunities for service in the future.

During 1982 the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division put into final shelf order and microfilmed approximately 190,000 78-rpm phonograph records, in a cooperative project funded and sponsored by the Association for Recorded Sound Collections. The technique employed is unusual. The microfilm image shows the label, the Library identifier (DLC), and a sequential number. These data, MARC tagged and input into a computer, can be searched on-line or used to produce Computer Output Microform (COM) indexes. The cost is running approximately one dollar per item, as opposed to fifteen to twenty dollars using traditional library methods. The project is creating a finding list for the Library's collections and those of the New York Public Library and the libraries of Stanford, Syracuse, and Yale universities. On completion it will thus provide bibliographic access to more than one million recordings. A program has been proposed to move on to LPs and 45-rpm recordings, adding some 5 million titles and 30 million access points.

Two recently approved cooperative map cataloging projects will contribute greatly to the MARC Map Cataloging program. First, the University of Michigan will publish in COM cutter lists for U.S. regions, national features, cities, and towns. The lists are being developed by the Geography and Map Division (G&M) in cooperation with resource persons in each state. Second, the Library of Congress/Government Printing Office Priority Cataloging Project has been expanded to include maps published by federal agencies. G&M will enhance cooperatively produced map records by coding an appropriate Library classification number.

The Geography and Map Division cataloged 6,819 cartographic items in 1982, a 19 percent increase over 1981 and the highest level of production in five years. Nevertheless, a two-and-a-half-year backlog remains. The Rare Book and Special Collections Division, with the cooperation of Processing Services, made significant inroads into those books in the Rosenwald Collection not donated to the Library during Mr. Rosenwald's lifetime and therefore not under Library of Congress catalog controls. Two hundred rarities and thirty-five hundred titles from the supporting collection were handled in 1982. Of the latter, one thousand titles are either new to the Library or in editions not heretofore represented.

The Manuscript Division adopted a seldom-used strategy by assigning virtually the entire staff of archivists and assistants to a single collection—the Margaret Mead Papers—for a period of months. The end result was announcement of the availability of Mead papers at the end of the year. Two other large collections consumed most of the remaining staff resources for the year: the WPA collection and the historical archives of the Library of Congress.

After a six-month hiatus, work resumed in October on the *Near East National Union List*. In August an eight-page sample was produced to illustrate the content of the final list. The European Division's project to bring under bibliographic control the Russian pamphlet collection was completed in September. Although some work remains, the collection is available for scholarly use. The Serial and Government Publications Division completed preliminary organization of government document bibliographies assembled by the late James Bennett Childs, longtime official, specialist, and consultant of the Library of Congress.

Inventory of the Collections

As indicated above, the Library was authorized and given additional positions to conduct a three-year inventory of the collections, beginning in 1982. The Collections Management Division had begun a pilot inventory project in late 1978, starting with classes E (History), C (Auxiliary Sciences of History), and B (Philosophy and Religion). The pilot project permitted a refinement of procedures and a basis for estimating resources necessary for a full-scale inventory when authorized. Recruitment and training of staff delayed full implementation of the inventory until the spring of 1982. Since then, progress has been rapid. For example, class V (Naval Science) was completed in July at an average rate of about one minute per book. Detailed record-keeping will permit careful planning and monitoring of the progress of the inventory.

Inventory staff perform many tasks in addition to verifying the location, labeling, and proper cataloging of items in the collection. An important responsibility is determining the condition of items examined. Some items merit rebinding; some merit consideration for preservation microfilming or other preservation treatment. Pre-1801 imprints are being removed for transfer to the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. A related task is weeding obsolete charges from the Central Charge File. In the month of August, for example, 57 percent of all charges reviewed proved to be invalid. The weeding of obsolete charges makes the file more serviceable. The inventory staff is also, under guidelines developed through the Collections Development Office, weeding the collections of nonessential items and transferring some materials to appropriate custodial divisions. For example, a major collection of photographs taken of Dresden following Allied bombing in World War II was found in the general collections and transferred to the Prints and Photographs Division, its proper location. Other items are being set aside for review and possible reclassification.

The earliest inventory of the Library's collections was apparently undertaken in 1861. According to the Librarian's report for that and succeeding years, there was an annual "enumeration" of the collections over the next twenty-five years, but by the late 1880s the Library space in the Capitol was so overcrowded that the annual enumerations were abandoned. An inventory was undertaken from 1928 to 1934 and, according to the 1934 *Annual Report*, was "completed save for certain inconsiderable details." Another inventory was begun in 1944 but was "terminated for lack of funds" in May 1946.

Despite the disappointments of the past and the enormous volume of the Library's collections, the present inventory project had a promising beginning in 1982. It is the intent and expectation of Research Services to complete the inventory on schedule and derive the considerable benefits in service and collection care that such a project can deliver.

Move-related Activities

Two custodial divisions moved to the Madison Building in 1982, the Serial and Government Publications Division in April and May and the Prints and Photographs Division in August and September. The customary opportunities for review, rearrangement, and consolidation of collections were not neglected in either case. The Serial and Government Publications Division was able to effect a division of its serial collections into separate government and periodical collections. Government publications are now organized into three groups: U.S. government publications, international intergovernmental publications, and foreign government publications. The periodical collection continues to be arranged by title entry. This change was accompanied by some organizational adjustments to facilitate processing and service of both collections.

In preparation for its move, the Prints and Photographs Division completed a working inventory and a shelflist of its collections. Previously unrecorded backlogs of unprocessed collections, accessioned but unprocessed collections, and collections of original and copy negatives were partially organized and recorded. The inventory will be modified to reflect Madison Building shelving arrangements and made available in 1983. The first complete catalog of Currier & Ives prints is now available as the result of a project of an outside publisher. Significant progress was made also on the library of Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell, the Swann Collection of Cartoons, Caricatures, and Illustrations, and the Seagram County Court House photographs.

On-line Cataloging of Microforms

A far-reaching change occurred in 1982 when three units of Research Services began to assume responsibility for original cataloging of microforms on-line, subject to guidance and training by Processing Services. Microforms have long been library stepchildren so far as bibliographic and catalog control is concerned. Each division or section with custody of microforms necessarily prepared various kinds of card indexes or other finding aids to assist its own patrons, but unless microforms were fully cataloged by Processing Services (and relatively few were) they were unrepresented in public card catalogs or in computer catalog systems. With microforms an increasingly sizable part of the Library's collections and reliance on the computer catalog an increasing necessity, the situation called for remedy.

Considerable progress was made this year in the Microform Processing Unit of the General Reading Rooms Division. In the past, the unit had created "preliminary" records for use only in the Microform Reading Room. With the transfer to this unit of two additional positions from Processing Services and after a period of training, the unit has begun to enter cataloging records on-line through the Automated Process Information File in the form of minimal-level records, which will eventually be available for use by other libraries. In fiscal 1982 the unit entered 1,416 records.

Serial and Government Publications Division newspaper catalogers will henceforth enter newspaper cataloging records directly into the CONSER data base rather than submit manuscript catalog copy as before to the Serial Record Division, where some serious arrearages had developed. Preservation Microfilming Office staff will also be able to modify records on-line in the future, in accordance with procedures agreed upon with Processing Services.

PRESERVATION

In addition to its role in preserving and restoring the collections of the Library of Congress, the Preservation Office accepts national and even international responsibilities for leadership in the field of conservation. Some of these functions are localized in the National Preservation Program, personally headed by the director for preservation, Peter Sparks. The Library seeks to fulfill these leadership responsibilities in various ways: through its research into new technologies for preservation, through training and internships, through offering reference assistance and occasional consultation for particular programs, and through publications designed to provide models for action by conservators whose preservation programs and resources are limited. This year was a banner year for such publications.

Boxes for the Protection of Rare Books: Their Design and Construction, by Margaret Brown of the Restoration Office, which reviews conservation techniques used at the Library, is the outgrowth of "Workshop Notes" used in the Restoration Office as in-house instructional material. *Matting and Hinging of Works of Art on Paper*, compiled by Merrily Smith and illustrated by Margaret Brown, is the second in a series of how-to publications published under the auspices of the National Preservation Program. *Bookbinding and the Conservation of Books*, a comprehensive, heavily illustrated dictionary of descriptive terminology, is the work of binding officer Matt T. Roberts and former assistant restoration officer Donald Etherington, who is now in charge of conservation at the University of Texas Humanities Research Center. It provides a practical history of the craft of bookbinding, the materials used, and the work of many notable binders. *Newsprint and Its Preservation*, by Imre T. Jarmy, became the fifth in a series of Preservation Leaflets.

Pamela W. Darling, preservation specialist in the Office of Management Studies, Columbia University, has been appointed special consultant to the National Preservation Program Office to assist in the development of its reference service. During the year the office completed a slide show, "Preservation: An Investment in the Future," which was shown at numerous meetings within the Library and at appropriations hearings to acquaint Members of Congress with the challenges and opportunities of the Library's preservation program.

The diethyl zinc (DEZ) 5,000-book deacidification test, scheduled for April 1982, was delayed until the end of the fiscal year, largely because safety precautions required some modifications to the vacuum chamber at Goddard Space Flight Center before the test could be initiated. The National Archives, the New York Public Library, the Northeast Document Conservation Center, and the libraries of Columbia, Stanford, and Yale universities also submitted material for inclusion in the Library's test, which was finally concluded in October 1982.

Progress was made on the pilot project to evaluate digital storage as a long-term preservation medium. After extensive investigation by an ad hoc committee, specifications for the pilot project were announced. In September contracts were awarded to Teknekron Controls, Inc., and to Sony Corporation to develop optical-disk-based preservation and retrieval systems for printed matter and for non-print materials, respectively. Items from a number of collections have been selected for inclusion in the pilot project.

The Library's programs to harness new technologies in the service of preservation were detailed to a number of outside groups during the year. Three meetings warrant particular mention. On April 30 the director for preservation explained the DEZ and optical-disk programs to the Library's Council of Scholars and participated in a discussion of issues pertaining to preservation of library materials. The council will continue consideration of these issues in 1983. The Deputy Librarian and members of the ad hoc committee made a more extensive presentation on these programs at the 100th meeting of the Association of Research Libraries, held in Scottsdale, Arizona, in May. On June 17 invited representatives of research libraries, foundations, publishers, and other interested groups met at the Library for an all-day meeting involving presentations by the staff and panel and open discussions of present and future issues in library preservation, many of which have no easy answers. For example, what are the copyright implications of transmitting images stored on optical disks to one or more display terminals in a single location or in several locations? The year 1982 can be regarded as the year in which the Library "went public" about some of its plans and aspirations in the field of preservation and about some of the challenges the future holds.

The point system for allocating services by the Restoration Office described in the 1981 report was instituted this year and is considered to have met its goals. One project was a survey of rare Chinese and Japanese materials made during the summer by Doris Hamburg and Barbara Gould of the Restoration Office staff. Their report made seventeen recommendations and proposed ten separate preservation projects to improve the condition of Chinese and Japanese rarities, some as simple as providing covering for open-tail and open-head folding cases. The Music Division was allotted the lion's share of points for preservation and used its allotment to accomplish a number of preservation tasks: reboxing early American hymnals and sheet music and many Brahms holographs and designing and constructing containers for flutes in the Dayton C. Miller collection.

Although the new Motion Picture Preservation Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio, was accepted at the end of September 1981, it did not become fully operational until March. Delays were caused chiefly by some necessary changes in the water filtration system and various equipment problems. Despite various obstacles and a necessary shakedown, almost 1 million feet of nitrate film were converted in 1982. The goal for fiscal 1983 is 5.2 million feet.

A special project to restore a collection of county atlases in the Geography and Map Division received congressional approval and funding for three years. These atlases are frequently consulted by city planners, architectural historians, geographers, and genealogists, among others. Because of their brittle condition and heavy use, a special program for their restoration is essential.

SERVICES TO READERS

The Serial and Government Publications Division instituted some new procedures following its move to the Madison Building. A telephone reference service remote from the central reference desk has reduced some of the hubbub in the reading room. The division is also taking advantage of the public address system to transmit reader requests to deck staff. Like other occupants, the division is finding the spacious Madison Building a blessing for collection storage but a challenge to some routines of service. New charging procedures have also been instituted for Library staff because of the distance between serial collections and the central desk.

New procedures for administering the Library's research facilities, enforcement of attendance and renewal procedures, and cooperation by users have had beneficial results. There is now virtually no waiting list for short-term assignments and only a short list for long-term. The General Reading Rooms Division is now also in charge of stack passes, which are issued only after a reference interview.

The Science and Technology Division introduced a new ready-reference tool for its patrons: the Information Locator, an eighteen-hundred-item card file containing a complete listing of subject headings in its vertical files, the Key-Word-in-Context (KWIC) index of *Tracer Bullet* titles, articles in five science yearbooks for the past five years, information on consultants and contacts in various fields of science, reference sources for scientific meetings, and other pertinent information. The division also systematically improved its reference collection, particularly in sets of American National Standards and related standards of technical societies. These sets not only are complete but are updated on a daily basis.

The presence of the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division is beginning to have a significant effect upon the demographics of use in that division. Although many undergraduate and graduate students and general readers continue to use the division, the Rosenwald Collection is accounting for a steady increase in the number of academic readers working on books and articles. Musicologists, incunabulists, historians, literary scholars, and, most particularly, art historians are consulting the Rosenwald Collection. The net effect has been to deepen and enrich scholarship, for many patrons attracted by items in the Rosenwald Collection are finding relevant related material elsewhere in the division.

One of the dramatic developments in the past two years has been the rapid rise in readership in the Geography and Map Division. After the division's move to the Madison Building in early 1980, the number of readers went steadily upward, eventually more than doubling. Fiscal 1982, however, was the year in which the division appears to have reached a plateau, at least for a while. At the same time, telephone reference continues to account for an ever-larger share of reference service, at the expense of correspondence. Both the Geography and Map Division and the Manuscript Division noted an unusual increase in the amount of photocopying.

Reference services of the Area Studies divisions are noticeably affected by world events. The 1982 outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and Argentina in the South Atlantic produced numerous requests for reference assistance, as did the war in Lebanon, the Solidarity movement in Poland, the sale of AWACs to Saudi Arabia, the Iran-Iraq war, Japanese imports, state visits of foreign leaders, and the foreign policy and military posture of the Reagan administration vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. The Library of Congress is in a position to respond quickly in such cases because of its unparalleled collections and a staff able to interpret them. One example: In November 1981 the disclosure of a Japanese journalist's interview with Mrs. Reagan for a popular magazine set in motion a chain of events finally leading to the resignation of National Security Adviser Richard V. Allen. One of the few American libraries holding a set of *Shufu no tomo* (Housewife's Companion), where the interview appeared, was the Library of Congress. For a few days the Japanese Section was besieged by members of the press. Then things went back to normal—until the next such occasion.

The Second Cooperative Reference Exchange met in September, with representatives from twenty-two eastern and southern state library agencies. (Four western and midwestern states were also represented.) Forty-one states have now participated in the one-week seminar, designed to develop closer ties between state library and Library of Congress reference staffs and to improve access to their respective services and resources.

Loan Division

For a second year James Fallows's *National Defense* was among the titles most frequently sought by Members of Congress, their staffs, and committees. Others were Walter Oleszek's *Congressional Procedures and the Policy Process*, and Larry Sabato's *The Rise of Political Consultants*. Altogether, the Loan Division received more than forty-seven thousand congressional requests in 1982, 90 percent of which were fulfilled, a ten-year statistical high. The Capitol Station facilitated nearly ten thousand loan requests.

Government agencies made more than 28 thousand requests, of which 64 percent were fulfilled. Almost half of these were telephone requests from federal agency libraries in the Washington metropolitan area, an increase of six hundred over the previous year. Nongovernmental requests, chiefly interlibrary loan requests from universities or special libraries, totaled more than forty-two thousand. The Loan Division staff was able to reduce inconclusive "not-on-shelf" responses to a low 12.6 percent of total loan requests.

An experimental electronic mail link was initiated with the Pacific Northwest Bibliographical Center, cutting five days off transmission time in responding to its requests. At the close of the fiscal year, negotiations were completed for access to a private-sector version of the Integrated Library System developed at the National Library of Medicine. Both developments bring Loan Division activities, both reference and record-keeping, closer to a full automated environment.

Performing Arts Library

New hours of service for the Performing Arts Library (PAL) went into effect July 20. The new hours delay weekday opening by one hour, to 11 a.m., and add Tuesday and Thursday evenings to the schedule so that PAL is open evenings Tuesday through Friday. In the two final months of the fiscal year, some five hundred readers took advantage of the late hours on Tuesday and Thursday, indicating that the change will be welcomed by Kennedy Center patrons and other users of the library. Overall, more than seventeen thousand readers used the library in 1982, a figure comparable to last year's. Reference service was also on a par with the preceding year.

A major new exhibit opened at PAL on April 27, "Focus on the Performing Arts: The Portrait Photography of Bern Schwartz," and remained in place through the end of the year. The gala opening was enhanced by the presence of several of Mr. Schwartz's subjects in the exhibit, including Alistair Cooke, who was the principal speaker on the occasion. A special display of materials for the blind and physically handicapped, "The Performing Arts Are for Everyone," was on view earlier in the year. At the opening on February 23, Alexander Scourby was honored for his more than forty years of service to blind readers and the numerous recordings he has made for the Library's National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

PUBLICATIONS

The world's greatest collection of flutes is housed in the Library's Music Division, and this year the Library published the first volume of a projected seven-volume catalog of that collection: *Musical Instruments in the Dayton C. Miller Flute Collection at the Library of Congress: A Catalog*, compiled by Michael Seyfrit, curator of the collection. The first volume covers recorders, fifes, and simple system transverse flutes of one key. Nostalgia addicts as well as scholars will welcome *Radio Broadcasts in the Library of Congress, 1924–1941*, compiled by James R. Smart, which lists 5,100 radio broadcasts from that period in the Library's collections.

The first in a series of publications designed to provide access to the Library's collection of pre-Meiji Japanese works (i.e., those predating 1868, the year of succession of the Meiji emperor) was published in 1982. *Pre-Meiji Works in the Library of Congress: Japanese Mathematics*, a bibliography compiled by Shojo Honda of the Asian Division, lists some four hundred titles. It is estimated that the Japanese collection contains more than four thousand pre-Meiji titles. Another series is in progress to report on the Library's Southeast Asia materials. The second volume in that series—*Vietnamese Holdings in the Library of Congress*, a bibliography compiled by A. Kohar Rony of the Asian Division—was published this year.

The Library's American Revolution Bicentennial program had produced two specialized guides to the Library's holdings for the period of the American Revolution, one for manuscripts and one for drawings and prints. In 1982 a third was added: *Maps and Charts of North America and the West Indies, 1750–1789*, compiled by John R. Sellers and Patricia Molen Van Ee. In addition, the Library published volume 8 of *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774–1789*, fully described in last year's report.

Short bibliographies, reading lists, and reference aids on specific topics are among the most useful bibliographical products being issued by the Library of Congress. The highly successful *LC Tracer Bullets* series from the Science and Technology Division is an example. Thirteen new *Tracer Bullets* were issued in 1982. Last year's report called attention to a new series from the African and Middle Eastern Division, "Africana Directions." That division has now initiated a "Mideast Directions" series with publication of *Iran and the United States, 1979–1981*, compiled by Ibrahim Pourhadi. The Hispanic Division has followed suit with "Hispanic Focus," a series initiated by *A Selective Listing . . . on the Falkland/Malvinas Islands in the Library of Congress*, compiled by Everette Larson. As these examples indicate, the existence of appropriate series and approved formats permits rapid and timely preparation of such lists in response to international or other developments.

The General Reading Rooms Division issued more than thirty separate bibliographical lists in 1982, mostly for the Library of Congress/Columbia Broadcasting System's "Read More About It" program and the division's own "fast-track bibliographies." These highly selective lists for the generalist are often quickly prepared, especially those for "Read More About It." An exception is the extensive *Pickaxe and Pencil: References for* *the Study of the WPA*, compiled by Marguerite D. Bloxom, an eighty-seven-page illustrated and annotated checklist. The latest in the National Referral Center's *Directory of Information Resources in the United States* series was published in October 1981. It is the volume *Geosciences and Oceanography*, which describes one thousand information resources in the two broad fields.

Graphic Materials: Rules for Describing Original Items and Historical Collections, compiled by Elisabeth W. Betz, Prints and Photographs Division, was published by the Library in September 1982. It provides guidance for cataloging graphic materials within the general structure and theory of the second edition of *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* (*AACR 2*). It is thus the first in a series of manuals intended to provide more detailed information about cataloging special materials than is available in *AACR 2*. Manuals will be prepared subsequently for manuscripts and other special materials.

PUBLIC PROGRAMS

Pulitzer Prize-winning poet Anthony Hecht was appointed the twenty-sixth Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress. Mr. Hecht, who is Deane Professor of Rhetoric and Poetry at the University of Rochester, succeeds Maxine Kumin. Although his literary "season" was not to begin until October 1982, he arrived at the Library in time to take part in a program of memorial readings for Archibald MacLeish, held September 13. Others appearing were poets Samuel Hazo and Julia Randall, former consultant William Meredith, and actor Pat Hingle, who recreated his role as the original "J.B." in Mr. MacLeish's Pulitzer Prize-winning poetic drama. The Librarian of Congress and the Assistant Librarian for Research Services also took part.

Other Literary Programs

The appearance of two recent Nobel Prize winners, Isaac Bashevis Singer and Czeslaw Milosz, highlighted the literary season. Mr. Singer, an irrepressible septuagenarian, delighted a large and appreciative audience November 2 with his readings, comments, and anecdotes. Another large audience was present April 20 to hear Mr. Milosz. Another Nobel Laureate, biochemist George Wald, was a participant in a two-day conference on "Science and Literature" in November. He and O. B. Hardison, Director of the Folger Shakespeare Library, were the principal speakers at the conference for an invited audience of about forty, which included British physicist Sir Fred Hoyle, physiologist Paul D. MacLean, "Star Trek" creator Gene Roddenberry, and a number of poets and novelists whose work shows the influence of science. Readings open to the public featured Mr. Roddenberry, novelist John Gardner, and poets Diane Ackerman and Philip Appleman. Maxine Kumin read a story by Ursula Le Guin, who was unable to be present. Another person whose absence from the conference was regretted was Ray Bradbury, who nevertheless lectured at the Library April 26 before an overflow audience.

During the year there were numerous observances of the centennial of James Joyce's birth. The great Irish actress Siobhan McKenna, appearing elsewhere in Washington, came to the Library in early February and recorded some readings of Joyce material for the Library's literary archive. On March 10 a lecture on Joyce was delivered by Richard Ellmann, whose biography of the Irish novelist is considered one of the great literary biographies of the twentieth century. Mr. Ellmann has agreed to give additional annual lectures on Irish literature over the next three years.

Luise Rainer, who won Academy Awards in successive years in the 1930s but left Hollywood a few years later, appeared at the Library April 13 in a dramatic reading of Alfred, Lord Tennyson's "Enoch Arden." An equally large and enthusiastic audience greeted poets Audre Lorde and Marge Piercy at their reading February 9. There were six other poetry readings during the year, including that by Consultant Kumin. A complete list appears in appendix 13. Mrs. Kumin concluded her tenure as consultant with a lecture May 4, "The Poet and the Mule." Earlier lectures published this year were *Reasons for Poetry and* *the Reason for Criticism*, by William Meredith, and *Wallace Stevens: The Poetry of Earth*, by A. Walton Litz.

Concerts

The year's concert activities were marked by significant innovations. More concerts were presented than ever before. The Beaux Arts Trio joined the Juilliard String Quartet as a resident ensemble, the first time that the Library has hosted two groups simultaneously and the first time that a piano trio has been in residence. The trio, which provided six winter concerts in the interval between the Juilliard's fall and spring series, appeared under the auspices of the William and Adeline Croft Fund, a new Music Division fund. Both Mr. Croft until his death in 1971, and Mrs. Croft have been longtime supporters of the Library's concerts. Each of the trio's concerts featured a work by Joseph Haydn, the 250th anniversary of whose birth was commemorated in 1982.

The Juilliard for its part began in March a series of concerts featuring the entire cycle of Beethoven's string quartets. All-Beethoven programs took place March 25–26, April 8–9, and April 16 in the spring. The cycle was to be completed in the fall of 1982. Another special series took place in September, when the sonatas for fortepiano and violin of Mozart were performed by pianist Malcolm Bilson and violinist Sergiu Luca. The series of four concerts was preceded by a lecture by Stanley Sadie, English musicologist and editor-in-chief of the *New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*. The performers appeared onstage with Mr. Sadie to demonstrate the points of the lecture.

Appearances by gifted younger artists were emphasized last year with the "Music from Marlboro" and Naumburg Foundation Award concerts. Both series continued in 1982. The new initiative was the highly successful Summer Chamber Festival, featuring an international ensemble of a dozen exceptional young artists under the direction of Miles Hoffman, violist with the National Symphony Orchestra. The group provided five concerts and two open rehearsals at the Library of Congress in the last two weeks of June.

Three concerts from the collections were presented, with evenings dedicated to Aaron Copland, Erich Wolfgang Korngold, and Igor Stravinsky. The chamber opera *Savitri*, by Gustav Holst, was given with more elaborate staging and lighting than had ever before been attempted in the Coolidge Auditorium.

For the first time, the Library's concerts were broadcast nationally by satellite, rather than from tapes mailed to participating stations as in the past. There were eleven new subscribers to the regular chamber music series and an overall total of thirty-five. On the other hand, forty-nine stations subscribed to the Summer Chamber Festival, with representation in all sections of the country, including Alaska. The Founder's Day concert (October 30) was videotaped before an invited audience and simulcast several times by WETA–TV (channel 26 in Washington) and radio station WETA–FM. It was the first Library concert to be televised.

In addition to concerts presented under Music Division auspices, the Hispanic Division and the Embassy of Brazil cooperated in presenting the Brazilian pianist Arturo Moreira Lima. A complete list of concerts appears in appendix 13.

Other Programs

The Hispanic Division sponsored four symposia during the year on a variety of subjects: "1001 Years of the Spanish Language," the Ecuadorean novelist and historian Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco, the seventeenth-century Mexican writer Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz, and the great Spanish philosopher José Ortega y Gasset. The Ortega symposium, held September 30–October 1, 1982, was an ambitious undertaking and drew a large international audience. Five lectures and a poetry reading were also sponsored by the division, almost all of them in cooperation with the appropriate embassy. The Ortega symposium was cosponsored by the Fundación Ortega y

Gasset, with additional support from American and Spanish foundations.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

John A. Wolter, chief of the Geography and Map Division, chaired the U.S. delegation to the Twelfth Conference on Geographical Names, held at the Royal Geographical Society in London October 28–November 4, 1981. The conference was sponsored by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, of which Dr. Wolter is chairman, and the British Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. During the year he also served as a member of the Cartographic Advisory Group to the Department of State, compiled a bibliography of charts of Georges Banks, and prepared a report for official use in the United States—Canada Gulf of Maine Boundary Arbitration.

The director for area studies, Warren Tsuneishi, and the head of the Chinese and Korean Section, Asian Division, Chi Wang, played prominent roles in arranging and coordinating a five-month training period for two staff members of the National Library of China: Liu Guangwei, vice-head of the Western Languages Cataloging Section, and Sun Peixin, vice-head of the Computer Section. Their stay in the United States was funded by a grant from the Council on Library Resources. Ding Ling, one of the most prominent writers from the People's Republic of China, also visited during the year, as did a four-man NLC delegation headed by Deputy Director Ding Zhigang, which spent five days in Washington en route to the IFLA meeting in Montreal.

Harriet Harrison, head of the Processing Section, Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division, chaired meetings of the Cataloging Commission of the International Federation of Film Archives in April. David Wigdor, specialist in the Manuscript Division, lectured in India and Pakistan on American constitutionalism under the auspices of the U.S. Information Agency. The same agency sponsored a lecture tour in several Middle Eastern countries by George Atiyeh, head of the Near East Section, African and Middle Eastern Division. Following his visit to Qatar, the American embassy sent an official telegram that read in part: "The Atiyeh visit gave us a tremendous boost. And right on target as far as the country plan is concerned. We would love to have him back anytime."

Amy Knight, research analyst in the Federal Research Division, was among twenty intelligence professionals in government service selected for a special one- to two-year development program which, in her case, will include graduate study at local universities, European travel and interviews, and research at the British Library. Gillian Anderson, Music Division, was elected to the board of the Music Library Association, on which Suzanne Thorin, recently appointed head of the Research Facilities Section, General Reading Rooms Division, has served as executive secretary.

BASIC WORKLOAD

There was a 6 percent overall decline in the number of readers in 1982. Part of this decline can be attributed to the relocation of three reading rooms, involving some closings and periods of adjustment both before and after such moves. Part can even be attributed to the weather, as Washington endured a severe winter, especially in January. The Local History and Genealogy Reading Room, for example, following its relocation to the Jefferson Building, experienced a 30 percent increase in readership in December, a 24 percent increase in February, but an 8 percent decline in January compared to the same periods last fiscal year. A total of 910,324 readers used the department reading rooms in 1982, an average of about 3,000 a day (excluding Sundays and holidays).

The decline in the number of readers was most pronounced in the general reading rooms, which accounted for more than 90 percent of the overall decline from last year's levels. Of those reading rooms showing an increase in readership, the Manuscript Reading Room is especially interesting. For years there has been a slight annual decline in the number of readers from a high-water mark in the late 1960s. Last year, with a few months' experience in the Madison Building, the division showed a marginal increase. This year, its first full year in Madison, there was an increase of more than 9 percent. The pattern throughout the Library has been that a move to new quarters in the Madison Building results in significantly increased use of the separate reading rooms.

Workload figures for the department as a whole document a perceptible shift from reference and acquisition activities to processing, collection, maintenance, and preservation. Many activities, of course, are not reducible to statistics.

The National Referral Center file was very nearly current at year's end. More than 90 percent of its entries had been approved or drafted within the past two years. The center answered 9,734 referral requests during the year, including 1,121 received in February. These totals represent annual and monthly highs respectively.

6

Law Library

150TH ANNIVERSARY YEAR

The Climate of Washington

> An erroneous opinion has for many years prevailed respecting the healthfulness of this city,—the grave yard records having conclusively proven the fact that there are very few more healthy localities in the Union. . . . The summers are long and oftentimes oppressive, but the air is kept pure by frequent thunder storms. During the autumn, on the immediate banks of the Potomac, bilious and intermitting fevers prevail to a considerable extent, but the malarian influences do not last long, and those who have been acclimated are seldom subject to these diseases.
>
> Casimir Bohn, *Bohn's Hand-Book of Washington* (1860)

The importance of becoming adapted to one's surroundings is made painfully clear in this wonderful "advertisement" from a popular nineteenth-century guidebook meant to entice tourists to visit Washington. Almost three decades old when those words were written, the Law Library has had a long time since then to become acclimated to the capital. It has had to make several physical accommodations over the years.

First separated from the main Library of Congress and set up on the second floor of the Capitol on July 14, 1832, the Law Library moved to the floor below in 1842. In 1860, the Law Library moved again; this time only across the hall, but the move was noteworthy in that the space the Law Library occupied was that just given up by the Supreme Court, which had moved upstairs to fill the room vacated by the Senate. Mr. Bohn, writing just before the Court moved out and the Law Library moved in, minced no words in describing the Court's quarters for the benefit of the would-be tourist: "The apartment for the accommodation of the Supreme Court is an ill-arranged, inconvenient and badly lighted room, in the basement under the Senate Chamber." The Law Library endured in this room for ninety years, although in 1897, when the new Library of Congress building was completed, the law collection was gradually moved to fill various alcoves and stacks there. By 1917, the Law Library finally took up its official residence in what is now the Thomas Jefferson Building, and the part of the Law Library that remained in the Capitol Building became a branch collection. This branch is still serving Congress in the Capitol, having moved from the Old Supreme Court Chamber to the fourth floor in 1950. The Law Library's latest move occurred in February 1981, when the main offices and collections moved to the James Madison Memorial Building to occupy portions of the second floor and the subbasement.

The professional acclimatization of the Law Library has been more involved. The collections, services, and staff have steadily increased and become more specialized in response to new demands and greater sophistication in legal research methods. During certain periods, the Law Library has had to make rapid accommodations to external developments. United States policies and world crises since 1832 have often had a direct effect on the Law Library, such as on the services to be instituted or emphasized and the availability of personnel. Whenever the United States was at war, for example, the Law Library lost personnel to the armed forces, while at the same time it was flooded with readers requesting information on the legal systems of the belligerent nations, on international treaties, and the like. Similarly, during major immigrations to the United States, the Law Library has had to respond to a surge of research and translation requests regarding the laws of the immigrants' former countries. As global communications and foreign trade have broadened, the volume of questions addressed to the Law Library on trade agreements and legal systems all over the world has grown tremendously. The advent of new technologies and breakthroughs in various fields has inevitably been followed by the need for new legislation. Consequently, the Law Library has often been asked to supply congressional staff with a survey of the legislative treatment of such developments abroad in order to help Congress devise the best U.S. legislation in those areas.

Thus, because of its central position in providing Congress and the government with legal research support, the Law Library over the past 150 years has had to respond to changes in the direction of acquisitioning, in the major focus of research and reference inquiries, and in the extent and response-time requirements of its services at a greater level of intensity and more rapidly than any other law library in the country.

To celebrate its 150 years of service, the Law Library invited friends and patrons to an evening reception and exhibit opening on September 20, 1982. Supreme Court Justice Byron R. White spoke to the gathering of over a hundred guests about the Law Library's role and its close ties with the Court. Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin, American Bar Association (ABA) President Morris Harrell, and Law Librarian Carleton W. Kenyon also delivered remarks. Mr. Harrell presented the Law Library with a plaque commemorating a resolution passed unanimously by the ABA House of Delegates on August 11, 1982, honoring the Law Library on its anniversary, and signed by then-ABA president David R. Brink and House of Delegates chairman Eugene C. Thomas. Much of the celebration was made possible through a generous donation by the ABA, which included funds toward the purchase of a rare book, photographic enlargements to decorate the Reading Room, a limited edition poster, and support of the reception itself.

The exhibit on display included a photographic and pictorial history of the Law Library, with several scenes depicting the Old Supreme Court Chamber as it looked when the Law Library occupied the room. Treasures from the Law Library's Rare Book Room were also on view. A written survey of the Law Library's past was made available in an exhibit brochure entitled *Law Library, 1832–1982: A Brief History of the First Hundred and Fifty Years*.

It is hoped that the renewed interest of the American Bar Association and especially of its Standing Committee on the Facilities of the Law Library will help foster new support for the Law Library's multiple missions.

Reading Room Use

Another significant event of this historic year in the Law Library has been the continuing rise in the use of the Law Library Reading Room. In a *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* article in December 1872, the Law Library Reading Room was reported to have all its "books . . . bound in calf or sheep, of that 'underdone pie-crust color' in which Charles Dickens described a lawyer's library as dressed, and they are much used by the eminent legal gentlemen who come to Washington to practice in the Supreme Court." Although one may still see "eminent legal gentlemen" using such volumes today in the Law Library Reading Room, one is just as apt to spot an eminent legal gentlewoman there, and the "book" she is reading may well be of the paperless variety, that is, the video screen of one of the computer terminals that allow the public to scan the Library's data bases. The number of Reading Room users rose over 25 percent during the past year, reader inquiries rose over 30 percent, and circulation increased well over 12 percent.

General Increases in Services

The Law Library had increases in several other areas. There was a record increase (272.9 percent over the previous year) in the number of loans made, including interlibrary loans. The number of congressional inquiries for research reports and studies went up in number (3 percent) and extent (26 percent), as did telephone responses (24 percent) and the number of bibliographic entries compiled (21 percent). Telephone service and correspondence to all patrons rose 13 percent and 44 percent, respectively. Circulation generally rose 13 percent, and publication distribution increased over 18 percent. The total number of research and reference services to all users increased 22 percent, from 298,910 in fiscal 1981 to 363,200 in fiscal 1982.

The number of sources available to the research staff has been increased by subscriptions to such commercial data bases as LEXIS, NEXIS, and the *New York Times* Information Bank, which have increased the speed and thoroughness of staff bibliographic searching.

Other Trends

New service features changed the access procedures to the Law Library's collections. These changes and the mechanical problems entailed in the use of the compact shelving were among the areas where adjustment was needed over the past year. Shelf organization was closely reviewed, and plans were developed to devise systemic location aids to the collections in the stacks and the Reading Room. The effort to complete the integration of the entire collection continued as materials were added to the stacks from other areas of the Library or were transferred from remote storage.

SERVICES TO CONGRESS

Research Reports

The basic impetus for the creation of a separate law library within the Library of Congress came from a desire to give priority observance to the needs of Congress and to accommodate the justices of the Supreme Court. The Law Library's primary mission today is to facilitate the work of Congress by providing not only law books but information and analyses regarding all legal systems.

The congressional requests received in the Law Library in fiscal 1982 concerned many topics that recur yearly, such as extradition for political offenses, corporate and income tax laws, drunk driving penalties, usury laws, laws on granting asylum, handgun safety regulations, balanced budget requirements, bribery laws, and numerous requests for overviews of the legal and judicial systems of various countries. The year's work was made more complex, however, by the proliferation of new statutes and regulations throughout the world, by the development of several new areas of law, and by congressional concern in some cases with different or broader perspectives than had been required in the past.

The total number of special congressional studies—that is, those requiring in-depth research and consuming more time than routine responses—increased from 869 to 896; the number of pages of these reports increased from 17,565 in fiscal 1981 to 22,063 in fiscal 1982. The inquiries concerned all parts of the globe, although information was most often sought about the laws of Western Europe, Canada, and Japan, which also were most often included when congressional staff requested comparative, multinational studies. No particular trend was evident in subjects requested, although public law issues predominated.

The research on new and unusual areas of law requested for several countries or for worldwide surveys included: gambling regulations on flag-carrying cruise ships, fiduciary standards for investing pension funds, environmental impact statements required for development projects, television cable regulations, ownership of mineral rights in land, liability for nuclear energy hazards, ownership of offshore sunken treasures, local content laws, public lending rights, enforcement of child support, adoption of foreign children by American citizens, and ratification procedures for treaties.

In addition to these sometimes recondite legal fields, the Law Library also handled questions in the following areas of foreign law over the past year:

Criminal law. Apparatus for enforcement of fishing laws; drug enforcement laws and drives to legalize marijuana; juvenile justice; penalties for rape; and police undercover activities.

Taxation. Wealth or net worth tax; taxation and interest on automobile loans; government incentives to encourage charitable donations; housing tax codes; tax deductions for housing and housing subsidies; and flat-rate income tax on gross income.

Commercial law. Import and export controls; tying arrangements under antitrust law; and commercial banking laws and regulations.

Government. Civil rights violations; prayer and moment-of-silence periods in public schools; access to television by political groups at election time; civil service provisions; horse-racing regulation by government agencies; immigration policy for family preferences; screening the entry and keeping track of foreigners; and government ownership of patents obtained under research grants.

The ideal researcher in foreign law has a native knowledge of the official language(s) of the jurisdiction in question, an intimate knowledge of the historic and current legal systems and practices in the area, a knowledge of bibliographic sources and American law generally, and a satisfactory command of spoken and written English. Furthermore, although most experts in law specialize in one field, the Law Library's legal staff are called upon for professional analyses in all subject areas of law, a formidable responsibility.

The following are examples of some of the congressional inquiries that related to laws in specific geographical regions over the past year:

British, Commonwealth, and related areas (423 reports). Restrictions on real estate investment and on foreign ownership of real property in Bermuda; financial disclosure requirements for the Members of the British Parliament; seat-belt regulation compliance in Australia; right-to-strike laws in Canada; licensing requirements to practice law in St. Christopher-Nevis Islands; corporate tax provisions designed to attract new industries to Ireland; and Canadian law banning certain types of insulation.

European jurisdictions (254 reports). Martial law in Poland and the Polish law on nonreturnees; retirement age in the German Weimar Republic; and home-taping copyright laws in Germany and Austria.

Hispanic countries (85 reports). Criminal investigation and trial of offenders in El Salvador; multinational corporations in Mexico; military service law in Spain; antiterrorist legislation in Peru; and equality under the law and land ownership of the Mapuche Indians in Chile.

Far Eastern nations (74 reports). Japanese laws on trade secrets and the protection of small businesses in Japan; China's labor policies; internal security laws in Malaysia; and martial law in Korea.

Near Eastern and African jurisdictions (57 reports). The right of citizens to represent foreign corporations in Egypt; workmen's compensation law in the United Arab Emirates; foreign exchange regulations in Turkey; South African crimes requiring the death penalty; boundary provisions between Liberia and the Ivory Coast; and embargo, trade, and currency exchange laws of Zimbabwe.

Translations

Translation of legal documents is often one of the most complex problems the Law Library's polyglot staff is called upon to perform, since each legal system has its own unique terminology. The Law Library was asked to prepare translations not only from foreign languages into English, but also—when Members of Congress wished to communicate with non-English-speaking constituents or correspondents—from English into foreign tongues. Translations overall were called for in forty-five instances, which resulted in a total of 133 pages produced.

Reference Services

The increasing use made of Law Library services was evident in the rise in the number of telephone responses made and bibliographies prepared. Telephone service for congressional users increased 23 percent, from 7,120 in 1981 to 8,793 in 1982. The compilation of 963 entries in response to twenty requests for bibliographies was a significant increase from 273 entries for nineteen requests in 1981. Some of the bibliographies were included in special reports prepared for Congress, while others—such as that on environmental regulation in Japan—were produced separately.

Briefings

Different kinds of briefings are available for Members of Congress and congressional staff. Many of the latter took advantage of the background briefings offered by the Law Library on the legal or judicial systems of various foreign countries. For specific foreign law research projects, several Law Library specialists worked directly with congressional committees over extended periods during fiscal 1982.

General informative briefings and tours are provided by the reference staff of the American-British Law Division to introduce new congressional employees to the full range of the Law Library's services and collections and to help these staff members obtain legal information in the most expeditious manner. This year forty-five briefings and tours were given to 195 congressional staff, representing 101 congressional offices and twenty-four committees.

SERVICES TO GOVERNMENT AND OTHER NONCONGRESSIONAL USERS

Research

The variety of subjects about which noncongressional users of the Law Library seek information is just as taxing as the variety of congressional concerns the Law Library meets each year. Requests come from foreign embassies, students, lawyers, judges, immigration officials, White House staff, prisoners, entrepreneurs, and the staffs of international organizations, as well as from researchers in various fields who have never used a law library before or who need to do legal research in a foreign language they do not know.

How does the Law Library help this diverse readership? As congressional priorities permit, the Law Library provides more extensive help, including opinions, to federal government agencies. For other users, the staff provides guidance in identifying the sources of information, and, within limits, supplies copies of needed materials or brief linguistic assistance. In fiscal 1982 the Law Library prepared 757 research studies, totaling 15,311 pages, for government agencies. Some 400 reports (3,008 pages) were written for nongovernment patrons.

Legal opinions were prepared—mainly for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Social Security Administration, and the Department of State—on such family law areas as marriage, divorce, adoption, legitimation, and status of children, as well as on property law and criminal offenses.

Multinational reports for noncongressional requesters were prepared on export licensing, joint venture laws in Eastern Europe, civil service pensions, Soviet and Eastern European bar associations, juvenile law, the manufacture and sale of handguns with safety mechanisms, the equality of children in certain South American nations, mortgages as valid security on seized vessels in Australia, Great Britain, and New Zealand, and immigration laws in Europe and Latin American countries.

The following list of report topics demonstrates the range of legal issues that have sent government agencies and others to the Law Library for research assistance over the past year: deportation in the Dominican Republic, American contractors under Panamanian labor law, juvenile and criminal law in Cuba, the German law on charitable bequests, nationalization of property in Czechoslovakia, the execution of real estate deeds in Poland, the secrecy of financial records in Switzerland and Swiss industrial espionage laws, private ownership of land beneath the sea under Japanese law, benefits for the elderly, disabled, and the needy in the People's Republic of China, wrongful death actions in

Iran, community property law in Vietnam, statutes of limitations in negligence actions in Egypt, civil liability for aircraft and automobile accidents in Zaire, legal problems concerning Antarctica, deportation of Canadian residents for criminal offenses, law of abandonment in Bangladesh, obtaining records of criminal convictions in Great Britain, and bribery and corruption laws of Trinidad and Tobago.

Several years ago, the Law Library began a special project to offer expedited service to the judiciary. Under this program, forty-four requests were answered for reports, legislative histories, and copies of materials not otherwise available to the courts. The numerous inquiries on American law ranged from a simple request for a copy of a federal enactment to one for a listing of all the law schools closed during the past twenty-five years.

One of the staff's graver responsibilities is that of official participation in legal proceedings. During the period under review, three of the Law Library's legal staff served as expert witnesses on behalf of the government in United States District Court cases and prepared extensive depositions on foreign law in two of those instances.

There was a considerable increase in the number of bibliographies compiled for noncongressional users—from 160 (6,002 entries) in fiscal 1981 to 205 (8,289 entries) in fiscal 1982. Subjects included the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the administration of income and social security tax systems, freedom of movement in communist countries, legal systems and human rights in African countries, and a listing of foreign criminal and criminal procedure codes that have been translated into English.

Reference

Over six hundred persons used the Law Library's reading facilities (the main Law Library Reading Room, the Law Library in the Capitol, or one of the divisional areas) on the average day. This represents an increase of 23 percent over fiscal 1981. The staff responded to 272,550 reference questions, a 24 percent increase from the 219,500 of fiscal 1981. Telephone inquiries rose 12 percent, from 67,675 calls the year before to 75,773 calls in 1982. There was also a 44 percent rise in the number of letters answered—from 2,221 in 1981 to 3,191 in 1982.

Readers' questions included:

Does Congress have the power to impeach the Cabinet?

Is a child born to American parents outside the United States eligible to become President?

What cities have banned pistols?

Are there any examples of cases in which diplomatic immunity has protected a person who has committed a serious crime?

LEGAL INDEXES, PUBLICATIONS, AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Staff-written publications are produced for several purposes—to broaden the distribution of knowledge gained from research originally done for Congress, to publicize a little-known segment of the collection or area of law, or to provide bibliographic assistance to the legal researcher.

"The work is complex," Law Librarian Middleton Goldsmith Beaman wrote in 1908 about legal indexing. "A person . . . must have had a good legal training, . . . an active mind, . . . a practical judgment with respect to the selection and disposition of the mass of stuff to be read, analyzed, and indexed . . . and some aptitude for the use of precise diction. Before he can be of the slightest use in turning out productive work he must study for some time the legislation on the subjects which he is going to index." In fiscal 1982, Law Library indexers working on foreign legislation prepared 4,466 entries, with 3,864 of these for the *Index to Latin American Legislation*, the index/digest to the current law located in the national gazettes of twenty Latin American countries and Portugal and its former possessions. Inputting of material for Mexico and Argentina into automated form brought this information up to 1982. The remainder of entries were those for the Middle Eastern and African countries, and these were prepared in card form.

The number of index entries concerning foreign periodicals over the year amounted to 5,038 and were mostly those for Latin American, Spanish, and Portuguese law journals.

Seven publications were issued by the Law Library during fiscal year 1982.

Bibliographie des ouvrages sur le droit des Etats-Unis d'Amérique en langues étrangères, partie française [Bibliography of Works on the Law of the United States in Foreign Languages. French Section], compiled by Marie-Louise H. Bernal and Ivan Sipkov.

Japanese Legal Periodicals: A Checklist of Holdings, compiled by Takeo Nishioka.

The Legal Effects of a Revolution. Hungary's Legal History: November 1956–November 1958, by William Sólyom-Fekete.

The Liability of the Government in France as a Consequence of Its Legal Activities, by M. Tahar Ahmedouamar.

Transnational Contracts in the Swiss Draft Statute and in the General European Context, by George J. Roman.

The Twenty-fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution: A Bibliography, revised and enlarged by Doris J. Jensen.

South Africa: Law of Criminal Procedure. A Country Law Study Prepared for the Department of the Navy, Office of the Judge Advocate, by Carleton W. Kenyon.

A total of 5,565 copies of these publications were distributed—an increase of 18 percent over the 4,703 distributed in fiscal 1981. During the course of the year, a segment of the Law Library's distribution was taken over by the Documents Expediting Project of the Exchange and Gift Division.

Because of the move to the Madison Building, the Law Library was called upon to respond to many requests from within and outside the Library to revise and update brochures, handbooks, and directories that carried information on the Law Library and its services in them.

EXHIBITS

"A special exhibit of the Latin-American law collection was made at the time of the annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries in connection with the conference of the American Library Association in Washington at the end of May." This note from the *Report of the Librarian of Congress* for 1914 attests to the Law Library's long involvement in promoting legal education through exhibits. This year the Law Library continued its pursuit with participation in three exhibits. The Law Library again sent an exhibit to the American Association of Law Libraries convention, held in June of this year in Detroit. A brochure was produced from the European Law Division to accompany the "Coutumes of France" exhibit, which ended in September when it was replaced by the 150th anniversary exhibit, discussed above.

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

"The next great feature is the completeness of its law department, including, as it does, complete sets, nearly all in duplicate, of English and American reports, the statute law of all countries, and the best editions of most published textbooks in the common and civil law. Every department of jurisprudence is represented, and the collection is kept up to date by purchase and the importation of the freshest works in every field." Although this glowing description of the Law Library's collection in 1875, written by another tour guide author named DeBenneville Keim, may have been overly generous, it is nevertheless the ideal toward which the Law Library has always worked. Though currency and completeness of sources are crucial aspects of legal research, the inflated price of law books in developed countries and the scarcity of legal publishing sources in underdeveloped nations have often hampered the Law Library's ability to maintain those goals in all areas of its collections. Serial subscriptions, for example, began to require a higher and higher percentage of acquisition expenditures, so that they are at present the largest portion of the budget. Over the past year, therefore, all subscription orders were intensively reviewed to eliminate unnecessary or defunct titles. A systematic effort was also made to rely more on copyright deposit and domestic and international exchange as sources of acquisitions.

Despite increasing difficulties in acquisitioning, the permanent collection of the Law Library was steadily increased to 1,685,506 volumes, with the addition of a net total of 34,254 volumes. A total of 20,731 new volumes were classed under class K, J1–9, and JX (except for 1305–1999); 16,129 were classed in "Law," including 5,752 serials and 191 U.S. Supreme Court briefs; and 492 volumes were added by transfer from the general collection. Some 2,963 volumes were removed from the collection.

The addition of 1,963 reels of microfilm raised the total holding to 25,935 reels and the acquisition of 40,538 fiche resulted in a total of 548,834 in the Law Library's possession.

No retrospective "Law" holdings were reclassed in class KF by the Processing Services Class K Project.

Selection and Acquisition

The Law Library's legal specialists are responsible for filling any gaps in the collections that correspond to their jurisdictions. They do this by serving as recommending officers for materials not provided by the Library's acquisitions programs, by reviewing the receipts of standing subscriptions, and by attending meetings with foreign blanket-order dealers and government officials to increase receipts from countries where difficulties have been experienced in acquiring current materials. A total of 4,922 dealer and publisher lists were scanned over the year, which resulted in 11,093 items searched and 5,399 items recommended for acquisition.

The total amount of material received by the Law Library decreased 17.5 percent, from 2,104,817 in fiscal 1981 to 1,736,036. This decrease was mainly due to a reduction in the number of loose-leaf inserts received.

With the completion of the transfer of official gazettes from class J1–9 of the general collection, the Law Library now receives 394 gazettes, almost 100 more than during the previous year. This increased the number of issues received, recorded, and bound or filmed from 46,600 in fiscal 1981 to 59,800.

The Library of Congress/New York Public Library cooperative microfilming project continued smoothly.

The receipt of records and briefs from currently docketed cases before the United States Supreme Court totaled 7,226. United States Court of Appeals briefs were received from the 4th, 5th, and 6th Circuits. In addition, 6,078 microfiche were acquired from the 2d Circuit, and 11,074 fiche were added to the backup set of copies of docketed cases in the current term of the Supreme Court.

Three acquisition trips were made during the year. Ivan Sipkov, chief of the European Law Division, visited Andorra, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, and San Marino from September 5 to 30. On his trip to the People's Republic of China, Tao-tai Hsia, chief of the Far Eastern Law Division, acquired books on economic law, the lawyers' system, and marriage law from book dealers, and a collection of documents relating to the National People's Congress. Sung Yoon Cho, assistant to the chief in the same division and the Korean legal specialist, enriched the Law Library's holdings on the laws of Korea as a consequence of his trip to that country.

Gifts

In addition to the numerous donations made by the American Bar Association described above, the Law Library was fortunate in receiving other significant gifts during the year. Prof. Mohammed Balegh of the Cuyamaca College, El Cajon, California, sent a generous gift of 126 volumes on Islamic jurisprudence to the Law Library. The Exchange and Gift Division accepted the 29-volume revised *Laws of Jamaica*, which was received from His Excellency Keith Johnson, the ambassador from Jamaica, during a small reception held in the American-British Law Division when the ambassador and his staff visited the Law Library. This gift was made possible by Sen. Ossie Harding, of the Jamaican Senate.

Circulation

A total of 860,319 volumes were circulated in the Law Library, representing a 13 percent increase from the 759,425 items circulated last year. A rise of 273 percent, from 3,035 to 11,318 volumes, occurred in the number of items retrieved and sent to the Loan Division for general circulation and interlibrary loan. The daily average number of requests received in the subbasement from the Law Library Reading Room was 240, with a not-on-shelf rate of 21 percent. The use of a three-part call slip was instituted in the Reading Room to replace the previous single-copy call slip, so that retrieval problems can be evaluated more efficiently. Service on the collection continued to be plagued by mechanical difficulties encountered in opening the compact shelving ranges and in the operation of the book conveyor system, but some lessening of these difficulties was noticed over last year's problems.

The staff was able to depend more heavily on automated systems to receive and transmit bibliographic data and book collection information. The Book Paging System became operational in the Law Library in February and has been used by the Processing Section to answer congressional requests from the Loan Division and from certain divisions of the Congressional Research Service. Since May it has been used by the legal staff to expedite its research, especially for books needed from the general collection.

There was a noticeable increase in the number of books prepared for shelving by perforating, plating, labeling, marking, and lettering. A total of 631,067 items were shelved, including 58,640 volumes and pieces returned from storage in Landover, Maryland. The loose-leaf inserts filed for the year totaled 2,687,972, an impressive 47 percent increase over last year's figure. The number of shelves read amounted to 48,256.

There were several changes in the shelflisting arrangements in the Law Library. All shelflisting was centralized in the Processing Section. The collections for the People's Republic of China and Taiwan were reshelflisted by category rather than by the consecutive numbering system. The Law Library also participated in a new Library-wide system for assignment of shelflist numbers for microforms.

Preservation

The binding program resulted in 6,584 volumes bound, with 641 monographs, 4,900 serials, 852 official gazettes, and 191 United States Supreme Court briefs making up that total. The following were among the eleven titles microfilmed during the year:

La Gaceta (Honduras), 1876–1949, 92 volumes.

Gaceta Oficial (Dominican Republic), 1865–1969, 95 volumes.

Legal Advertiser, 1881–87, 5 volumes.

Causes célèbres, curieuses et intéressantes . . . , various series from 1735–89, 264 volumes.

Rivista italiana per le scienze giuridiche, Series 3, 1948–67, 10 volumes.

The Preservation Microfilming Office microfilmed the following from the Law Library's collection:

Diario Oficial (Chile), 1817–1969, 324 volumes.

Diario de la Habana (Cuba), 1800–48, 21 volumes.

Gaceta de la Habana (Cuba), 1848–1902, 73 volumes.

Legislatión (Mexico), 1867–1910, 50 volumes.

The Restoration Office restored the following three rare books for the Law Library during the year:

Costumen vande Twee Steden ende Lande van Aelst (1618).

Poitou. Laws, statutes, etc., Pictauiensis Decurionis . . . quas vulgus consuetudines dicit, glossemata (1548).

Laws of the Northwest Territory (1798).

Other preservation efforts this year included the continued treatment of 3,700 American-

British rare books, which are being cleaned, placed in phased boxes, wrapped, and rehoused in nonacidic containers.

PERSONNEL

Having begun with a staff of one in 1832, the Law Library now has ninety-five full-time positions, a level it has maintained for several years.

The management negotiating team assigned to develop a counterproposal to the proposal submitted by the Law Library of Congress United Association of Employees (LLCUNAE) in November 1980 did not meet during the year.

The position descriptions for the chiefs of all divisions except the American-British Law Division were reclassified from the librarian series to the special series for supervisory foreign law specialists (095).

Recruitment and Staffing

Recruitment of qualified foreign legal specialists is always difficult, and lack of success in certain jurisdictions continued to impede the Law Library's efforts to provide the worldwide coverage required by congressional needs. Three appointments were made: one for the common law countries of Africa, one for Greece, and one for both Iran and Afghanistan combined. At the year's end, the legal specialist positions for Italy and the Netherlands were vacant.

George E. Glos was appointed assistant chief of the European Law Division, and Robert L. Nay returned to the position of assistant chief in the American-British Law Division.

Training

A total of 1,926 hours of training benefited Law Library employees in 175 instances. The subjects included managerial and supervisory procedures, librarianship, foreign languages, clerical, legal research, and special equipment training such as computerized data-base retrieval and word processing. A considerable amount of staff time was spent in adjusting to the changeover from the Lexitron word processing system to the Compucorp, and many meetings were held with Library and Compucorp personnel to discuss problems relating to the effects of the changeover and to training needs. Nine employees finished 361 hours of instruction under the Affirmative Action Fellowship Program.

A practicum student from the Catholic University Graduate Department of Library Science and a United States Information Agency librarian from Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany, were given on-site training at the Law Library Reading Room reference desk.

Professional Activities

The contacts and professional reputation the staff maintain outside their Library employment help to increase their communication in the legal, librarian, and academic community and ultimately benefit the research capacity of the Law Library. Several members of the staff published in scholarly journals. Stephen Clarke of the American-British Law Division was coauthor of an article entitled "The Canadian Antidumping Law and the GATT Agreements: Canada's Antidumping Act of 1968 and the Proposed Special Import Measures Act" for a German publication, *The Share Company*. Tao-tai Hsia and Charlotte Hambley of the Far Eastern Law Division prepared two items, "The Lawyer's Law: An Introduction" and a translation of that statute for the *China Law Reporter*. Dr. Hsia also contributed a brief analysis of the draft constitution of the People's Republic of China for the publication *Constitutions of the Countries of the World*. George E. Glos wrote an article entitled "Danger Signals for Spain" for *World Today*. Several articles written by Law Library staff also appeared in the *International Journal of Law Libraries:* George J. Roman's "Conflict of Laws Solutions in the Hungarian New Private International Law," Ivan Sipkov's "Consular Convention between the United States and the Communist

Countries," and George E. Glos's "Convention on the Transfer of Prisoners Among the Communist Countries." Rose Marie Clemandot contributed the entries of the Law Library's holdings of serials for the *Union List of Legal Periodicals*, fourth edition, published by the Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D.C. Several staff members prepared book reviews in legal journals.

The legal staff also figured prominently in several other professional pursuits, such as serving as editors on scholarly journals, serving on various boards and committees, attending professional meetings, serving as consultants, conducting seminars, giving papers, being interviewed on radio, and serving on numerous Library working groups, committees, and programs.

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Copyright Office

The most dramatic occurrence of the year in the Copyright Office was perhaps the completion, on September 30, 1982, of a major move toward on-line access to the record of copyright registrations by discontinuing the manual filing of cards in the Copyright Office Card Catalog, an index to the registrations from 1870 forward. All registrations made after January 1, 1978, are now available through the computerized filing system of the Copyright Office. With this changeover to computerized filing, the Copyright Office has ended 112 years of manual filing into one of the nation's oldest and largest active card catalogs. The Copyright Office Card Catalog will continue to be accessible as an index to the copyright registrations made between 1870 and 1977; thus, its 41 million cards track a great number of the literary, musical, and pictorial works of the United States and of many foreign countries. Its bibliographic records of registrations, renewals, transfers, and other documents relating to copyright not only are invaluable to copyright searchers but also are an important supplement to the other catalogs of the Library of Congress. Registrations and other records from January 1, 1978, onward are now accessible on-line through the Copyright Office History Monograph (COHM) and Copyright Office History Document (COHD) files. Periodicals, not yet accessible on-line, will continue for the present to be manually filed into the Card Catalog.

WORKLOAD AND PRODUCTION

Registrations made during fiscal 1982 totaled 468,149, a decrease of less than 1 percent compared to the previous year. There was an increase in the totals for original registrations of unpublished works and for renewal registrations: 150,334 unpublished (148,072 in 1981) and 36,332 renewals (34,243 in 1981). The decrease was in the number of original registrations for published works, the total being 281,483 in 1982 as against 288,863 in 1981; indeed, this was the second consecutive year in which the number of original registrations for published works has decreased, the total for 1980 having been 293,143.

GENERAL OPERATIONS

The Copyright Office performs its major line functions through six operating divisions. Their effort to increase production, with a reduced staff and without a loss in quality, was the essential challenge. Shown below are some of the notable things that occurred as they strove to achieve this goal.

Acquisitions and Processing Division

This division is charged, among other things, with enforcement of the mandatory deposit provision of the copyright law, under which works published in the United States with notice of copyright are obtained to enrich the collections of the Library of Congress. During fiscal 1982 the division acquired, through this provision, materials valued at more than $1,875,000.

Examining Division

The task of determining whether the registration requirements of the copyright law have been met is that of the Examining Division. Applications for registration of machine-readable works continue to reflect the increasing importance of new modes of communication. For example, during the year claims were registered in forty weekly updates of West Publishing Company's automated data base, and in approximately thirty automated data bases from other applicants. Registrations for computer programs numbered four thousand; authors of such works ranged from a twelve-year-old child to the largest corporations, and subject matter varied from charting one's astrological rising sign to complex weather forecasting; also received were some two hundred videogames, including computer-assisted audiovisual works. A group of examiners was assigned to make a study of the applications for computer programs in order to identify issues and policy questions; the group focused on such areas as the presence of preexisting material and the use of special technical terms in the applications.

Cataloging Division

This division, which catalogs all copyright registrations and recorded documents, had virtually eliminated its backlog by the end of the fiscal year through use of special "expedited cataloging procedures." The decision had been taken earlier to publish in the form of microfiche the forthcoming parts of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries*, which is prepared by this division; thirteen parts await publication as soon as production problems outside the Copyright Office are resolved.

Information and Reference Division

The functions of this division include dealing with members of the public who are seeking general information about copyright, either by visit to the Copyright Office, by letter, or by telephone. During the year, 12,176 members of the public visited the Public Information Office, an increase of almost 20 percent as against last year. While the number of letters (123,195) decreased by 6 percent, the number of telephone calls (117,745) increased by 7 percent, reflecting the growing national trend toward oral, rather than written, communication. Indeed, the division is seeking and trying various new means of coping with the increasing volume of calls, many of which are necessarily quite time-consuming.

Records Management Division

Since one of the functions of this division has been the filing of cards into the Copyright Office Card Catalog and since, as mentioned above, that function was abolished, considerable effort was devoted to such tasks as aiding in the placement of the filers in other positions; in fact, all those who so chose were placed in other jobs within the Library of Congress. Moreover, substantial progress was made in developing recommendations for a retention schedule for published copyright deposits and other record material. Also, new microfilm cameras have been acquired and should greatly facilitate the work of this division's Preservation Section.

Licensing Division

The principal activity of this division is to deal with payments made to the Copyright Office under the compulsory licensing provisions of the copyright law relating to coin-operated phonorecord players (jukeboxes) and cable systems.

During the year litigation which had sought to block the jukebox rate adjustment from eight to twenty-five dollars per year, set by the Copyright Royalty Tribunal, came to an unsuccessful end, and it was necessary for the division to take steps to issue supplemental certificates for 1982 payments made earlier at the smaller amount and also to issue new certificates at the larger amount. For the fourth consecutive year there was a decline in the number of jukeboxes licensed, the total for 1982 being 120,000 as against 129,000 in 1981.

Litigation which had challenged the new cable royalty rates set by the tribunal also came to a conclusion, and the division is in the process of revising its plans to meet the impact of the new rates.

Further details concerning these provisions are set forth below as a part of the description of changes in Copyright Office Regulations, and the most recent financial statements concerning royalties paid under these provisions are included at the end of this report.

COMPENDIUM OF COPYRIGHT OFFICE PRACTICES

Progress continued on the development of a new *Compendium of Copyright Office Practices* to reflect the examining and related practices of the office under the new copyright law. At the end of the fiscal year well over half of the work on this project has been completed by the Copyright Office. The public will be invited to comment on the new compendium before its issuance. It will be published in loose-leaf form to facilitate updating and will be sold by the Government Printing Office as a priced publication.

SPECIAL HANDLING FEES

On June 1, 1982, the Copyright Office began charging a special handling fee when an applicant asks that the processing of an application for registration be expedited. The fee, established under a provision of the copyright law permitting the Register of Copyrights to fix fees for special services, was set at $120 (in addition to the registration fee) and is chargeable for each application for which special handling is requested and granted. The total in special handling fees received between June 1 and the end of the fiscal year was $34,560.

SECTION 108(i) REPORT

During fiscal 1982 the Copyright Office completed several projects as part of its preparation of the report which it will submit to the Congress in January 1983. The report will address the many issues raised in the course of the examination of the question posed by Congress when it enacted the Copyright Act of 1976: Has section 108 of that act, which concerns library and archival photocopying, achieved the intended statutory balance between the rights of creators and the needs of users of copyrighted works?

Among the significant developments during fiscal 1982 which bear directly or indirectly upon the preparation of the report were the receipt and preliminary evaluation of the results of several statistical surveys conducted by King Research, Inc.; the formation of a group of librarians', publishers', and authors' representatives who met on several occasions to discuss those areas affected by section 108 about which they disagree; and the closing of the extensive public record created by the several previous public hearings on these matters.

The King report, prepared under contract to the Copyright Office, was designed to examine those aspects of libraries', users', and publishers' photocopying-related behavior which might lend themselves to objective measurement and statistical analysis. To that end, three surveys of libraries and their employees, two of their users, and one of publishers were carried out. An advisory committee of experts familiar with the issues aided the Copyright Office and King Research, Inc., in preparing the overall plan for the surveys and some of the detailed questions which were asked. The surveys, as might be expected, generated a large quantity of data, much of which will prove to be a major component of the report to the Congress.

A series of meetings, which began in January 1982, was held at the Copyright Office and was attended by some two dozen persons representing libraries, publishers, and authors.

After receipt of the King report, the final in a series of comment periods was announced in the *Federal Register* so that any interested persons could contribute their interpretation of the data contained therein to the discussion and resolution of the many issues raised in the evaluation of the success or failure of section 108 in creating the desired balance. As had happened in most of the previous comment periods, a number of written submissions were made. They addressed both the King report and the issues which will be discussed in the Copyright Office report to Congress. At the conclusion of fiscal 1982 the staff of the Copyright Office had begun work on the first draft of that report.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE REGULATIONS

Fiscal 1982 produced important regulatory activity. Several major points concerning the registration of renewal claims were clarified in a rule that became final in December 1981, superseding the interim rule on renewals. The new rule makes clear the effect of failure to renew on a timely basis, the relationship of renewal requirements to the provisions of the law which implement the Universal Copyright Convention, the meaning of "posthumous works," the practice with respect to multiple renewal claims, and the identity of proper renewal claimants. It also ends the practice of accepting renewal applications by telephone.

Additional rulemaking activity occurred with respect to the manner and place of affixation of the notice of copyright on copies of published works. After accepting public comments, the Copyright Office amended its proposed regulation and adopted a final version in December. It provides examples of where the notice should be affixed with respect to many kinds of copyrightable works.

In order to provide a mechanism for the Library of Congress to acquire copies of unpublished transmission programs in accordance with section 407(e) of the copyright law, a proposed rule was published and a public hearing was held on March 24, 1982. The proposed rule sets forth standards under which the Library of Congress could make videotapes off the air from unpublished transmission programs and also demand copies from owners of the transmission rights. In addition, the proposal states rules for the disposition and use of copies acquired under the regulation and for the use of such copies in the registration of claims to copyright. A number of witnesses presented their views at the public hearing. These statements, together with the written comments that were received, will be considered in adopting a final regulation.

On September 11, 1980, the Federal Communications Commission removed the cable television distant signal limitations and syndicated program exclusivity rules from its regulations. Because the commission's actions had an immediate impact on the responsibilities of cable systems under the copyright compulsory license, the Copyright Office decided to issue regulations concerning this impact on an interim basis. The interim regulations, adopted on May 20, 1982, proposed revisions to the Statement-of-Account forms relating to computation of distant signal equivalents and logging of programming carried on a part-time basis.

On June 9, 1982, the Copyright Office amended its regulations to reflect the new fees for recordation and certification of coin-operated phonorecord players in accordance with the final ruling of the Copyright Royalty Tribunal. The new schedule calls for payment of twenty-five dollars per jukebox per year in 1982 and 1983 and fifty dollars per jukebox per year thereafter, with the fees subject to a cost-of-living adjustment on January 1, 1987.

On August 24, 1982, the Copyright Office published amendments to its Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act regulations. The changes are generally of a technical housekeeping nature, reflecting the current address and telephone numbers of the Copyright Office and the present organizational structure. The two substantive changes are a specific prohibition of the disclosure of the Copyright Office mailing lists and a clarification that some of the Copyright Office systems of records are not public records.

LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

Legislative activity dealing with copyright is summarized below.

The Manufacturing Clause

The so-called manufacturing clause, which has been a part of American copyright law since 1891, provides that certain nondramatic literary works in the English language by U.S. citizens or domiciliaries must be manufactured in the United States or Canada in order to have full copyright protection. Pursuant to the new copyright statute, which took effect in 1978, this provision would expire on July 1, 1982, unless the law was amended. At the request of Congress, the Copyright Office prepared a report on this provision, in which the conclusion was reached that the manufacturing clause should be allowed to expire and that, if the U.S. printing industry needs protection, other remedies such as subsidies, duties, import quotas, or tax credits would be more appropriate. Nevertheless, Congress enacted a bill on June 30, 1982, to retain the provision for another four years in order to protect jobs in the U.S. printing and book manufacturing industries. Pres. Ronald Reagan vetoed the bill, but on July 13 Congress overrode the veto, thereby extending the manufacturing clause until July 1, 1986.

Cable Television

Section 111 of the copyright statute provides a compulsory license covering certain secondary transmissions made by cable television systems. The effectiveness and need for this provision continued to be examined during fiscal 1982 by the House of Representatives. On December 8, 1981, the Register of Copyrights testified before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice to comment upon an agreement reached among the National Cable Television Association, the Motion Picture Association of America, and the National Association of Broadcasters. The agreement, which subsequently was incorporated in an amended version of H.R. 3560, 97th Congress, 1st Session (1981), introduced by Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier, essentially retains the compulsory license, restores by statute a limited form of syndicated program exclusivity, and codifies the must-carry and sports program exclusivity rules of the Federal Communications Commission. In his testimony, the Register reiterated his preference for the use of marketplace negotiations in place of the compulsory license. Nevertheless, he viewed the agreement as "a thoughtful and carefully crafted analysis of the issues determined most critical to the needs of the respective industries."

A revised version of H.R. 3560, now designated as H.R. 5949, 97th Congress, 2d Session (1982), introduced by Representative Kastenmeier, was approved by the House Committee on the Judiciary on March 30, 1982. The bill was then referred to the House Energy and Commerce Committee, which reported it with amendments on September 24, 1982. The House of Representatives passed H.R. 5949 on September 28, 1982. The proposed legislation has been jointly referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. The two committees are expected to consider the bill early in fiscal 1983.

In a related matter, S. 2881, 97th Congress, 2d Session (1982), was introduced jointly by Sen. Arlen Specter and Sen. Howell Heflin. The bill is intended to clarify the existing exemption in section 111(a)(3) of the copyright law governing secondary transmissions made by passive carriers. The Senate did not consider this proposed legislation during fiscal 1982.

Increased Penalties for Piracy and Counterfeiting

Several bills were introduced in the 97th Congress proposing to strengthen the laws and increase the deterrent against record, tape, and motion picture piracy and counterfeiting. S. 691, 97th Congress, 1st Session (1981), introduced by Sen. Strom Thurmond, and H.R. 3530, 97th Congress, 1st Session (1981), introduced by Rep. Barney Frank, were patterned after H.R. 8285, a bill introduced in the 96th Congress by Rep. Robert F. Drinan. Both measures amend titles 17 and 18 of the United States Code to raise substantially the penalties for criminal copyright infringement provided for in section 506(a) of the copyright law. After hearings in the summer of 1981, the House Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice reported H.R. 3530 with amendments to the House Judiciary Committee. The Senate passed S. 691 with amendments on December 1, 1981. The Senate version was passed by the House, and President Reagan approved the bill on May 24, 1982.

Copyright Application Filing Fee

At the request of the Library of Congress, H.R. 4441, 97th Congress, 1st Session (1981), to amend the copyright law to change the present copyright registration fee to a filing fee, was introduced on September 9, 1981, by Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. Section 708 of the copyright law would be changed to allow the Copyright Office to retain the fee submitted on filing each application for original, supplementary, and renewal registration under sections 408 and 304(a) in cases where registration is not made. The House passed the measure on May 10, 1982. On June 30, 1982, the Senate passed the bill with an amendment to section 110 of the copyright law which would exempt nonprofit veterans' and fraternal organizations from performance royalties for the performance of nondramatic literary works and musical works in the course of their activities. Upon the recommendation of the Conference Committee, which met on October 1, 1982, the House agreed to the Senate-passed bill. The bill was approved by the President on October 25, 1982.

Off-Air Home Taping

In October 1981 the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, in *Universal City Studios, Inc. v. Sony Corporation of America*, 659 F.2d 963 (9th Cir.), *cert. granted*, 50 U.S.L.W. 3982 (U.S. June 14, 1982) (No. 81–1687), held that off-air home videotaping of copyrighted television programs for private use infringes the copyright in the motion pictures or other audiovisual works embodied in the programs, and that the manufacturers, distributors, and retail vendors of the videocassette recorders used to tape the copyrighted works were also liable as contributory copyright infringers. Immediately after the decision was announced, bills were introduced in both Houses, H.R. 4783, H.R. 4794, and S. 1758, which would exempt home videorecorders from copyright liability whenever copies were made for private noncommercial use. Thereafter other bills were introduced, H.R. 5705 and Amendment 1242 to S. 1758, which would predicate such exemptions, for both audio- and videorecordings, upon payments of royalties, on both the recording devices and the blank tapes used to make the copies. Hearings have been held both in the Senate and in the House, but no votes have been taken. The Register of Copyrights testified on April 21, 1982, before the Senate Judiciary Committee and on June 24, 1982, before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice. At both hearings the Register supported the Amendment to S. 1758.

Works Made for Hire

On February 2, 1982, Sen. Thad Cochran introduced S. 2033, 97th Congress, 2d Session (1982), to amend the definition of a "work made for hire" as it now appears in the copyright law. Under the proposed legislation a work specially ordered or commissioned for use as a contribution to a collective work, as a part of a motion picture or other audiovisual work, or as an instructional text would no longer be a "work made for hire." A hearing on the bill was held by the Senate Judiciary Committee on October 1, 1982.

Other Legislative Activities

On April 6, 1982, Rep. Sam Gibbons introduced H.R. 6093, 97th Congress, 2d Session (1982), to give effect to the Nairobi protocol to the Florence Agreement on the importation of educational, scientific, or cultural materials. On August 12, 1982, Representative Kastenmeier introduced

H.R. 6983, 97th Congress, 2d Session (1982), which proposes to amend the copyright law to provide greater protection to computer software. On June 23, 1982, Rep. Thomas J. Downey introduced H.R. 6662, 97th Congress, 2d Session (1982), to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by removing certain limitations on charitable contributions of literary, musical, or artistic expressions or similar intellectual property.

JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENTS

The Copyright Office is involved in a number of ongoing suits either as a party or as amicus curiae. A mandamus action commenced in 1979, *Nova Stylings v. Ladd*, CV 79–3798 (C.D. Cal., Aug. 12, 1980), involves the Register's refusal to register claims to copyright in ten of plaintiff's jewelry designs. The Register moved for dismissal of this action for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, arguing that section 411(a) of the copyright statute provides the plaintiff an adequate remedy at law to review the refusal of the Copyright Office to register its claims to copyright. In August 1980 the court granted the government's request to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. The plaintiff has appealed, arguing that in a case where the Copyright Office rejects a claim to copyright and there is no subsequent infringement action, section 411(a) is not applicable and that therefore there is no adequate remedy to review the Register's refusal to register. The appeal was argued in December 1981, and the decision is awaited.

Nova Stylings v. Midas Creations, Inc. and David Ladd, Civ. No. 80–03820 (C.D. Cal. 1980), involves two of the same jewelry designs included in the case discussed above that were allegedly infringed by *Midas*. The Register was made a party in order to compel registration if the plaintiff should prevail. On November 19, 1981, the court granted the Copyright Office motion for summary judgment. The plaintiff has filed a motion to reconsider the order granting summary judgment, and the Copyright Office has filed its motion in opposition. The court had taken no further action by the end of the fiscal year.

The question whether the retransmission of a television signal by a common carrier to cable systems constitutes a public performance was addressed in two important cases. In *Eastern Microwave, Inc. v. Doubleday Sports, Inc.*, 691 F.2d 125 (2nd Cir. 1982), the court of appeals reversed the lower court decision. The issue in the district court was whether retransmission by Eastern Microwave, Inc. (EMI) of television broadcasts of baseball games was a public performance and, if so, whether it falls within the common carrier exemption of section 111(a)(3) of the copyright law. EMI is in the business of retransmitting television signals to approximately six hundred cable systems across the country. Doubleday is the copyright owner of the television broadcasts of the New York Mets which are carried under contract by station WOR–TV in New York. WOR–TV is one of the signals EMI retransmits to the six hundred cable systems it serves. The parties agree that EMI "performs" the WOR broadcasts of the games when it retransmits them as part of the WOR signals. The question was whether it does so publicly. The district court found that it was a public performance. The court of appeals did not discuss the question of whether transmission by an intermediate resale transmitter (EMI) constitutes a public performance. The Register of Copyrights filed an amicus curiae brief limited to an argument that EMI's retransmission service constitutes a public performance of the audiovisual work transmitted. The court stated that "in view of our disposition, we need not and do not decide that question in this case." However, the court did say that the common carriers whose equipment is used to distribute signals to cable system subscribers have a continuing need for the common carrier exemption of section 111(a)(3) to avoid copyright liability. Section 111(a)(3) provides that not all "public" performances of copyrighted works constitute copyright infringement. The performance is not an infringement if the secondary transmission is made by a carrier which has no direct or indirect control over the content or selection of the primary transmission or over the particular recipients of the secondary transmission and whose activities with respect to the secondary transmission consist solely of providing wires, cables, or other communications channels for the use of others. The district court found that EMI exercised control over the selection of the signal it would retransmit and the recipients of the retransmitted signal. In addition, the court found that EMI was using its facilities not as a passive carrier but to market the WOR signal. The appeals court found that EMI's choice of the WOR signal was in response to a demand for that signal from its cable system subscribers who chose that signal over others. The decision to retransmit the WOR signal whatever its content, the court said, did not evidence the control by EMI over the content and selection of the primary transmission intended to be precluded by section 111(a)(3). There was no alteration of the signal by EMI. Also, the record in the case indicates that no reasonable request for its services was ever refused by EMI. Thus, EMI has not exercised control over the particular recipients of its transmissions. On the question of whether EMI was a passive carrier or was itself marketing the WOR signal, the court found that EMI merely provided the wires, cables, or other communications channels for the use of others, namely, the receiving cable systems who cannot afford their own wires, cables, and channels. An analysis of the compulsory license and royalty schemes of the cable television provisions of the Copyright Act buttressed the court's belief that its decision is consistent with congressional intent.

The district court in *WGN Continental Broadcasting Co. v. United Video, Inc.*, 523 F. Supp. 403 (N.D. Ill. 1981), held that retransmissions by United Video, Inc., of plaintiff's television signals to cable systems was not a public performance. On appeal, *WGN Continental Broadcasting Co. v. United Video, Inc.*, 685 F.2d 218 (7th Cir. 1982), the court of appeals reversed the lower court and held that the United Video retransmission was a public performance. The Copyright Office had entered the case as amicus curiae in support of this position. The appeals court found that the copyright law defines "perform or display . . . publicly" broadly enough to encompass indirect transmission to the ultimate public. The defendant also argued that its retransmission was exempt from liability under section 111(a)(3), which provides that a secondary transmission made by any carrier is exempt from copyright liability if the signal of the primary transmitter is not altered or changed. The plaintiff's signal contained, in addition to the copyright program, certain teletext material (known as vertical blanking material or VBI) which has various functions, such as to synchronize television receivers with the broadcast signal, provide closed captions for the deaf, or carry an additional broadcast signal. In this case the WGN teletext carried a WGN program guide and local news reports paralleling the national news reports carried on the copyrighted news program. WGN argued that the teletext was part of the copyrighted program. United Video claimed that it was not part of the WGN signal but was a separate broadcast. The appeals court found that United Video's deletion of the teletext signal from WGN's 9:00 P.M. news broadcast was an alteration of the copyrighted work. It found the teletext to be an integral part of the 9:00 P.M. news program even though the teletext was intended to be shown on a different channel from the 9:00 P.M. news. The court held that the teletext was an integral part of the 9 o'clock news program and therefore that its deletion was an alteration or change which made the exemption from infringement liability under section 111(a)(3) inapplicable.

In *Norris Industries, Inc. v. International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation*, 212 USPQ 754 (N.D. Fla. 1981), the Copyright Office had refused registration of plaintiff's automobile wheel-cover design on the ground that it was a useful article which did not contain separable sculptural features which could be considered a work of art. The Copyright Office entered the case to clarify its position on the registrability of plaintiff's wheel-cover design. After oral argument on June 4, 1981, the district court granted the Copyright Office motion for summary judgment. ITT's motion for partial summary judgment was also granted. Plaintiff appealed and oral argument was held in the Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit in December 1981.

The Copyright Office was brought into *National Conference of Bar Examiners v. Multistate Legal Studies, Inc.*, 495 F. Supp. 34 (N.D. Ill. 1980), when the defendant questioned the validity of plaintiff's registration for its secure tests. The Copyright Office regulation on deposit for secure tests, 37 C.F.R. 202.20, was alleged to be inconsistent with the statute in that complete copies of the tests were not required to be retained as deposit copies. In order to resolve this question and make the decision binding on the Copyright Office, the court requested that the Register of Copyrights be made a party to the action. The district court found that section 408(c)(1) of the copyright law, permitting the deposit of identifying material in lieu of copies, is sufficiently broad to encompass the regulation permitting the deposit of identifying portions of plaintiff's secure tests. The Register's motion to dismiss was granted. The plaintiff appealed the case—including the ruling dropping the Register as a party—and oral argument before the Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit was held on February 13, 1982.

The plaintiff in *Proulx v. Hennepin Technical Centers District and David L. Ladd*, No. 4–79–637 (D. Minn., Feb. 9, 1982), sued for copyright infringement of his videotaped lectures after having applied for copyright registration, but before any final action was taken by the Copyright Office. In correspondence, the Copyright Office questioned the basis of the claim and the completeness of the deposit. The plaintiff did not respond, but shortly thereafter filed suit. The Register of Copyrights was joined in this action at the request of the court. The Register moved for dismissal of the copyright infringement claims, alleging that the Copyright Office had not made a final determination on the registrability of the claims to copyright. Section 411(a) of the copyright law permits an infringement action to be brought only if the copyright claim has been registered or if the Copyright Office has refused the registration. The court found that plaintiff's application was not in proper form; and that there were inconsistencies between the application and deposit copies, as well as uncertainty regarding the scope of the copyright claimed, which warranted further inquiry by the Copyright Office. The plaintiff's complaint was dismissed for failure to exhaust administrative remedies and obtain either a registration or a final refusal of registration.

In a recently filed case, *The Authors League of America, Inc. v. Ladd*, 82 Civ. 5731 (S.D.N.Y., Aug. 30, 1982), the plaintiffs questioned the constitutionality, under the First and Fifth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, of the so-called "manufacturing clause" of the copyright law. The provision in question prohibits, with certain exceptions, the importation into and public distribution in the United States of copies of any work consisting preponderantly of copyrighted nondramatic literary material in the English language by authors who are United States nationals or domiciliaries, if the copies are manufactured in any country other than the United States or Canada. The plaintiffs allege that this provision deprives U.S. authors of rights guaranteed by the First Amendment because it restricts the author's right to import and distribute First Amendment protected literary works; that it deprives U.S. authors of their exclusive rights to reproduce and distribute copies granted by the general provisions of the copyright law; that it imposes an importation restriction only on copyrighted literary works by U.S. authors; and that it deprives U.S. publishers of the right to import and publicly distribute foreign-manufactured copies. The plaintiffs further allege violation of Fifth Amendment rights in that the manufacturing clause imposes a discriminatory prohibition of importation and public distribution on a restricted class of works which violates the right of such authors to due process.

The Copyright Office has intervened in *Tomy Corp. v. Astra Trading Corp.*, Civ. 82–1101 (S.D.N.Y., Feb. 23, 1982), pursuant to 17 U.S.C. section 411(a) of the copyright law, which permits the Copyright Office to enter an infringement action involving a work in which the office had refused registration. The work involved in this case is a tetrahedron-shaped puzzle, each side of which is brightly colored and composed of nine triangular parts. Each triangular component is moveable about a central pivot located at the center of the tetrahedron body. The work was refused registration on the ground that simple variations of standard designs and their simple arrangement, while they may be aesthetically pleasing, do not furnish sufficient original authorship to support a claim to copyright.

The most celebrated ongoing copyright case continues to be *Universal City Studios, Inc. v. Sony Corp. of America*, 659 F.2d 963 (9th Cir. 1981), *cert. granted*, 50 U.S.L.W. 3982 (U.S. June 14, 1982) (No. 81–1687). On June 14, 1982, the Supreme Court agreed to hear the case. The owners of copyrighted motion pictures and other audiovisual material brought an infringement action, based on the off-air home videotaping for private use of television programs embodying their works, against manufacturers, distributors, and retail vendors of the videocassette recorders used to tape the works, and against an individual who recorded such works in his home. The district court holding for the defendants was reversed by the court of appeals, which saw in the case three main issues.

Firstly, did the Congress intend to create a blanket exemption for home video recording from the general rights granted copyright owners in the copyright law? The district court held that it did. The appeals court disagreed, reasoning that the language of the copyright law is clear and unambiguous and that there is no exemption for videorecording in the statute. The court stated that the legislative history of the law, which took effect in 1978, is silent regarding any such exemption and that, although the legislative history of the Sound Recording Act of 1971 was instructive regarding congressional intent not to restrict home *audiotaping* off the air, it was "entirely beside the point" in analyzing videotaping issues.

Secondly, if home videorecording is not exempt from protection, does the doctrine of fair use apply? The appeals court said it does not because of the purpose and nature of the copying. The court drew a distinction between copying for a "productive use" and copying for "convenience," "entertainment," or "increased access." It stated that the courts generally make a finding of fair use only in cases where one author uses part of another author's material in a new work and that fair use has generally not been applied where the user has reproduced copyrighted material for its intrinsic purpose.

Lastly, if home videorecording is not exempt or a fair use, are the corporate defendants who manufacture and sell home videorecorders liable for contributory copyright infringement? The appeals court held that they are because videotape recorders are manufactured, advertised, and sold for the primary purpose of reproducing television programming, virtually all of which is copyrighted, and that such use is intended, expected, encouraged, and the source of the product's consumer appeal.

A decision on the merits was rendered by the district court in *Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corp. v. Crooks*, 542 F. Supp. 1156 (W.D.N.Y. 1982), which involved large-scale copying of copyrighted audiovisual works by the Board of Educational Services of Erie County, New York (BOCES). The defendant BOCES videotaped the plaintiff's copyrighted works from the television airwaves, maintained a library of these videotaped works, and made copies of the tapes for classroom use. Indeed, BOCES videotaped entire programs, including the copyright notice. The court found that the acts of BOCES were harmful to the plaintiffs and that the defense of nonprofit use relying on *Williams & Wilkins Co. v. United States*, 420 U.S. 376 (1975), was not well founded. The court found that while the nonprofit use in *Williams & Wilkins* was a reasonable use under the facts of that case, the use of the material by the defendant in this case could not be considered reasonable.

In *D.C. Comics, Inc. v. Reel Fantasy, Inc.*, 539 F. Supp. 141 (S.D.N.Y. 1982), the court found that the defendant's depiction of the likenesses of characters from a comic book was a fair use since the purpose of the use was to advertise sales of books containing works involving the characters and did not harm the plaintiff.

The City Council of Santa Ana, California, was charged with infringement in *Jartech, Inc. v.*

Clancy, 666 F.2d 403 (9th Cir. 1982), when it made abbreviated copies of plaintiff's films for evidence to be used in a nuisance abatement proceeding. The court, relying on the distinctions in use made in *Universal City Studios, Inc. v. Sony Corp. of America*, 659 F.2d 963 (9th Cir. 1981), *cert. granted* 50 U.S.L.W. 3982 (U.S. June 14, 1982) (No. 81–1687), found that the council's use of the excerpts was not the same intrinsic use of the copied work for which the copyright holders could expect protection.

The court denied a motion for summary judgment in *Pacific and Southern Co. v. Duncan*, Copyright L. Rptr. (CCH) ¶25,421 (N.D. Ga., June 25, 1982), because it could not determine from the pleadings whether or not defendant's use of plaintiff's film clips was a fair use. Plaintiff's work is a half-hour news broadcast. As a separate service, it makes and sells copies of individual news clips from its broadcast. The defendant operates a news clipping service which monitors and records television news and provides copies of short excerpts to clients. The court said that the most important question was the extent to which the plaintiff engages in a business that is comparable to defendant's and whether the defendant's use has a significant impact on the potential market for plaintiff's work.

The Attorney General of California (Opinion No. 81–503, Feb. 5, 1982) determined that the showing of videocassette tapes of motion pictures to prison inmates is a "public performance" within the meaning of that term in the copyright law since it represents a gathering in a place of substantial number of persons outside of a normal family and its social acquaintances. He concluded that the showing of copyrighted motion pictures to the inmates would amount to their being performed "publicly" within the meaning of the copyright statute and that the public performance is an infringement.

The district court in *Gay Toys, Inc. v. Buddy L Corp.*, 522 F. Supp. 622 (E.D. Mich. 1981), held that a toy airplane was not subject to copyright protection. The court reasoned that a toy airplane is useful and possesses utilitarian and functional characteristics in that it "permits a child to dream and to let his or her imagination soar," and that the basic elements are mandated by the overall shape required to simulate a real airplane. After concluding that a toy airplane is a useful article, the court faced the question whether it contained any sculptural features capable of existing independently of the utilitarian aspects of the airplane. The court held that the sculptural features of the airplane such as its stubby wings and short, fat body are part of the utility of the plane as a toy and are also part of the effort to provide economies in packaging and shipping. It found that none of the sculptural features of the airplane can exist, physically or conceptually, independently of the utilitarian aspect of the airplane.

The question whether a claimant who intentionally published its work without a notice of copyright could correct that deficiency by registration and addition of the copyright notice to future copies was presented in *O'Neill Developments, Inc. v. Galen Kilburn, Inc.*, 524 F. Supp. 710 (N.D. Ga. 1981). After the work was infringed, the plaintiff notified the defendant by mail of its claim to copyright in the work, completed registration, and began adding notices to future copies. The court believed that the language of the provision of the copyright statute relating to the omission of the copyright notice is ambiguous and does not clearly resolve the question whether registration of the claim in the Copyright Office and the addition of notice would correct an intentional omission of notice. Therefore, the court went to the legislative history which indicates that Congress intended this provision to apply to both unintentional and deliberate omissions of the copyright notice.

In *Roy Export Co. Establishment of Vaduz, Liechtenstein v. Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.*, 672 F.2d 1095 (2d Cir. 1982), defendant Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) claimed that by virtue of a privilege under the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution it could air certain copyrighted film clips without regard to the limitation of the doctrine of fair use. After Charlie Chaplin died in 1977, the defendant aired a compilation of film clips memorializing his death. Copyrights in the film clips were held by the plaintiff. These film clips had been shown at the 1972 Academy Awards ceremony, when Charlie Chaplin was honored upon his return to the United States after a twenty-year absence. CBS claimed that the showing of the film clips at the ceremony was an "irreducible single news event" which CBS could rebroadcast under the First Amendment privilege without incurring copyright liability. The court said that no circuit that has considered the question has ever held that the First Amendment provides a privilege distinct from the fair use doctrine, and that even if it were inclined to recognize some narrow exception on extraordinary facts, it would not do so given the facts in this case.

In denying a motion for a preliminary injunction the court in *Apple Computer, Inc. v. Franklin Computer Corp.*, 545 F. Supp. 812 (E.D. Pa. 1982), expressed doubt about the copyrightability of plaintiff's computer programs. The works in this case are in object code stored in Read Only Memory (ROM) chips or on disks. In its analysis the court distinguished between "operating" programs and "application" programs. An "application" program has a specific task, ordinarily chosen by the user, such as to maintain records, perform certain calculations, or display graphic images. An "operating" program, by contrast, is generally internal to the computer and is designed only to facilitate the operation of the "application" program. The court found that without a trial it is not possible to determine the copyrightability of plaintiff's "operating" programs. It appeared to the court that the "operating" programs are an essential part of the machine—mechanical devices that make the machine work and make it possible for the machine to use "application" programs. If they are mechanical devices which are engaged in the computer to become an essential part of the mechanical process they cannot be considered "works of authorship" under the copyright law.

The recent interest in electronic videogames has spawned a number of infringement suits in which the copyrightability or copying of the games is in question. In *Williams Electronics, Inc. v. Artic International, Inc.*, 685 F.2d 870 (3d Cir. 1982), the defendant admitted it had copied plaintiff's work but claimed that the images in plaintiff's audiovisual game are transient and cannot be fixed and that the videogame generated or created new images each time the game is played. The court rejected this contention, finding that the audiovisual features of the game are fixed in the memory device of the game and repeat themselves over and over. The defendant's argument that the memory device of the game (ROM) is a utilitarian object and thus not subject to copyright was found to be misdirected. The court said that the memory device is only the material object or copy in which the copyrighted audiovisual work is fixed, and that the copyrightability of the audiovisual work is not affected by the status of the memory device. The same issue was involved in the district court case of *Midway Mfg. Co. v. Artic International, Inc.*, 211 USPQ 1152 (N.D. Ill. 1981), with the same result. Videogame cases involving the question of copying but not the question of copyrightability include *Atari, Inc. v. Amusement World, Inc. et al.*, 547 F. Supp. 222 (D. Md. 1981); *Atari Inc. v. Armenia, Ltd.*, Copyright L. Rptr. (CCH) ¶25,328 (N.D. Ill., Nov. 3, 1981); *Atari, Inc. v. North American Philips Consumer Electronics Corp.*, 672 F.2d 607 (7th Cir. 1982).

The courts had to deal with three different kinds of problems relating to derivative works during the year. In *Gracen v. The Bradford Exchange, Ltd.*, Copyright L. Rptr. (CCH) ¶25,431 (N.D. Ill., April 23, 1982), the question was the amount of authorship required for a derivative work to be separately copyrightable. The court found no "consequential variations" from the source material. In *Eden Toys, Inc. v. Florelee Undergarment Co.*, 526 F. Supp. 1187 (S.D.N.Y. 1981), a nonexclusive licensee was held not to be the proper party to bring suit because its work was a derivative work and its copyright was limited to its new contributions to the original work. The effect of termination of a grant in a derivative work was the issue in *Harry Fox Agency, Inc. v. Mills Music, Inc.*, 543 F. Supp. 844 (S.D.N.Y. 1982), which required an interpretation of 17 U.S.C. 304(c)(6)(A). When derivative works are created under authority of a grant before its termination, the derivative work may continue to be utilized under the terms of the grant after its termination. The court held that this section expressly makes continued utilization of old derivative works subject to the grant. Termination under section 304(c) is a means of giving authors "an opportunity to share" in the extended term of copyright. Congress limited the benefits that revert to authors where derivative works have been prepared before termination, and it provided for a continuing sharing of these benefits between the author and the grantee under whose authorization the derivative work was created.

The copyrightability of a translation of individual words and short phrases made for an electronic translator was questioned in *Signo Trading International, Ltd. v. Gordon*, 535 F. Supp. 362 (N.D. Cal. 1981). The court held that the translation from one language to another of individual words and short phrases is not what makes translations copyrightable; it is rather the originality embodied in the translator's contribution, for example, conveying nuances and subtleties in the translated work as a whole, that makes it copyrightable. The court also held that the transliteration from Arabic into Roman letters was not copyrightable.

In *National Business Lists, Inc. v. Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.*, 215 USPQ 595 (N.D. Ill. 1982), the issue was what constitutes fair use of a compilation of listings. The court found the use not to be fair use since there was substantial copying and some of the information was appropriated without independent verification.

The court in *Swarovski America Limited v. Silver Deer Limited*, 537 F. Supp. 1201 (D. Colo. 1982), held that each instrument in a chain of title need not be recorded as a prerequisite to instituting a copyright infringement action; the transferee need only record the instrument of transfer under which it claimed ownership of copyright in order to satisfy the recordation requirement for bringing an infringement action. In *Skor-Mor Products, Inc. v. Sears, Roebuck and Co.*, Copyright L. Rptr. (CCH) ¶25,397 (S.D.N.Y., May 12, 1982), the court held that recordation, after the suit had been filed, of the instrument transferring a copyright to the plaintiff may be reflected in a supplemental complaint, and that the supplemental complaint relates back to the date of the original complaint and establishes the right to bring the action as of that date.

In *Groucho Marx Productions, Inc. v. Day and Night Co.*, 689 F.2d 317 (2d Cir. 1982), the court held that, under California law, an individual's right of publicity terminates at his death. In *Cher v. Forum International, Ltd.*, 7 Med. L. Rptr. 2593 (C.D. Cal., Jan. 15, 1982), the court upheld the right of a living celebrity to control the publicity and establish the conditions for the use of his or her name and likeness when he or she has given an exclusive interview to a particular magazine and held that any other use of the interview without the celebrity's permission is a wrongful appropriation of the commercial value of the celebrity's identity and right of publicity.

Amusement and Music Operators Association v. Copyright Royalty Tribunal, 676 F.2d 1144 (7th Cir. 1982), upheld the rule of the Copyright Royalty Tribunal (CRT) raising the license fee for jukeboxes in stages to $50, finding that it was not "arbitrary or capricious." The first CRT distribution of cable royalties under the 1976 Copyright Act was upheld in the consolidated cases of *National Association of Broadcasters v. Copyright Royalty Tribunal*, 675 F.2d 367 (D.C. Cir. 1982). Only a $50,000 award to National Public Radio was remanded to the CRT for further proceedings. When the CRT raised the royalty rates cable operators pay for the retransmission of distant television signals they carry by 20 percent, those who pay and those who receive the royalties were both dissatisfied. The court, however, upheld the rates in *National Cable Television Association v. Copyright Royalty Tribunal*, and *American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers v. Copyright Royalty Tribunal*, 689 F.2d 1077 (D.C. Cir. 1982).

The line of demarcation between trade secret protection and copyright protection was the issue in *M. Bryce & Associates, Inc. v. Gladstone*, 107 Wis.2d 241, 319 N.W.2d 907 (Ct.

App. 1982), *cert. denied*, 51 U.S.L.W. 3304 (U.S. Oct. 19, 1982)(No. 82–340). The subject matter of the trade secret was the plaintiff's methodology for the design of management information systems. The trade secret was included in a presentation made to the defendant's staff consisting of an oral presentation plus printed textual material containing notices of copyright. Before the presentation, the defendant was required to sign a nondisclosure form. The court first found that a trade secret existed and that it was used by the defendant. After concluding that there was a general publication of the printed textual material, the copyright issue presenting itself was whether plaintiff's voluntary use of the federal copyright notice on its printed material prevents the state of Wisconsin from applying its trade secret law to bar use by others of the information contained in the work. The court ruled that trade secret law protects content irrespective of form of expression while copyright protects form of expression but not underlying ideas, that trade secret law prohibits unauthorized disclosure or use of protected ideas only by persons who are privy to the trade secret by reason of some relationship to the owner which legally limits use or disclosure by them, and that copyright law prohibits unauthorized copying by anyone of the form of expression in which the ideas are fixed by the authors. Therefore, the court reasoned, if trade secret protection was preempted by federal copyright law, its value in protecting trade secrets would be limited. The court concluded that a preemption of trade secret law by federal copyright law would disrupt an area of property protection which has been found to be of great value and that trade secret law was not disturbed by the new copyright law, which took effect in 1978. The court stated:

> Since no "unmistakable indication" has been given to the contrary by Congress and the weight of the evidence points to the recognition by Congress and other authorities of the value of state protection of trade secrets, we conclude that state trade secret protection has not been preempted by the federal copyright laws.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

This year's issues in international copyright are, with few exceptions, still those which first emerged in the early 1970s: accommodating copyright to the needs of developing countries; new technologies (cable television, videorecording, satellites, and computer uses of works) and their impact on author's rights; and protection of folklore. Few programs were initiated at the international level this year and only one preexisting issue before the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention (UCC) was resolved.

In November 1981 the biennial joint meetings of the Executive Committee of the Berne Union and the UCC Intergovernmental Copyright Committee, held in Geneva, dealt with a number of substantial issues on the countries' joint and separate agendas.

One of the activities of the UCC Intergovernmental Copyright Committee was to come to grips, finally, with a problem raised by the United States in 1977: the availability of protection under the UCC for works of the United States Government (that is, works prepared by officers or employees of the U.S. Government as a part of their official duties), which are in the public domain here. Students of the legislative history of the new U.S. copyright law, which took effect in 1978, may recall that as early as 1965 a number of federal agencies asked that the prohibition against copyright in U.S. Government works be modified to permit limited copyright in such works, generally on a selective basis. In 1975, shortly before passage of the new law, the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) sought a specific exemption from its strictures in the form of a special five-year copyright on NTIS publications. During the debates on this proposal, it became clear that significant commercial exploitation of NTIS publications was taking place in a number of foreign countries. The purpose of the proposed amendment, it was asserted, was to lay a sure legal basis selectively to enforce foreign rights, where the use was commercial in nature.

The assumptions, both in 1975 and 1965, were that it was quite possible that U.S. Government works would be protected in other UCC states, notwithstanding their public domain status here. These assumptions rested on interpretations of Article IV(4) of the UCC, which concerns reconciling different terms of protection among states party to the convention. The rule which emerges from these provisions has been aptly called "the rule of the shorter term." In effect, no UCC state need protect foreign works for any longer period than that class of works receives in its country of origin.

While the rule of the shorter term seems fair—after all, when a UCC state cuts back its term of protection for a foreign work originating in a state with a shorter term, it is only giving what its own authors receive in that other state—it is based upon reciprocity, a principle not widely supported in international copyright. However valuable reciprocity is in other areas of law, the preference in copyright has long been to strive for protection based upon national treatment. National law is generally shaped at the international level through minimum requirements in multilateral copyright treaties. The rule of the shorter term in the UCC is the only significant exception to a convention otherwise generally based on national treatment.

How U.S. Government works come into this picture is itself interesting. By putting such works into the public domain in our country, have we created thereby an identifiable "class of works" whose term of protection is zero? If so, would UCC states be able to apply the rule of the shorter term to U.S. Government works with the result of zero protection?

The "fiction of a zero term" and its relevance to the rule of the shorter term had been a very serious sticking point in the drafting of the UCC. And, while the Diplomatic Conference had paid considerable attention to the question, reconciling their compromise with the basic premises of the convention is still a troublesome task.

Although the problem had been explored in a 1979 study entitled "Applicability of the Universal Copyright Convention to Certain Works in the Public Domain in their Country of Origin," by Barbara Ringer, then Register of Copyrights, and Lewis I. Flacks, International Copyright Officer, which concluded that the convention should be interpreted in a way which admitted of protection for U.S. Government works in other UCC member states, the discussion of the issue was not conclusive, there being wide divergences of view expressed in the committee, as indeed there had been among the comments previously elicited from the member states.

In the final analysis, it appears clear that the extent to which U.S. Government agencies may exercise foreign copyrights in their works under the UCC can be determined only on a country-by-country basis.

Other subjects the UCC Intergovernmental Copyright Committee considered concerned ongoing programs of study.

The effort to develop an international recommendation for the protection of folklore was approved, and at the end of October 1981, a group of experts met to refine further earlier draft model statutory provisions to be recommended to national legislatures. The thrust of these provisions is toward some form of comprehensive licensing at the national level, for two purposes: 1) to ensure authenticity of works incorporating material expressions of folklore, and 2) to provide remuneration derived from the commercial exploitation of such folklore derivative works for the indigenous communities historically associated with the particular folklore motif used. While these goals are generally laudable, they raise profound conceptual problems in drafting appropriate provisions consistent with modern copyright jurisprudence. A central problem is to protect indigenous materials containing folkloric elements in a way that does not inhibit modern creation. Also important is the problem of identifying protectible subject matter and fixing ethnic authorship for purposes of remuneration. The draft recommendations were prepared principally by ethnologists and folklore specialists; and in 1983 their draft will be submitted to the scrutiny of the governmental copyright officials of Berne and UCC member states.

The study of problems arising from the use of copyrighted works in electronic computers, which the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and UNESCO have been pursuing, was also reviewed at the Geneva meetings. Again, the program is formative. The committee of governmental experts which examined the copyright computer uses issue in December 1980 was unable, in the limited time available, to formulate detailed preliminary recommendations for national lawmakers. As a result, the draft recommendation, completed by the secretariats and officers of the governmental experts meeting, has only recently been circulated to states for their comment. The discussions at the Intergovernmental and Berne Executive Committee meeting revealed the view of important delegations that the division of computer proprietary rights and liabilities questions into two groups (that is, use of works in computers and protection of software) was somewhat artificial. Inquiry into computer software protection has been conducted principally within the framework of the Paris Union for Protection of Industrial Property. A number of delegations, stressing the relationship between software protection under any sort of regime and copyright protection for data bases, urged that the mandate of the governmental experts studying computer uses be expanded to include protection under copyright of computer software. In fact, the distinction between computer uses and software protection will in all probability be maintained for the time being. The software protection issues which arise out of consideration of computer use of copyrighted works will doubtlessly be noted at the governmental experts' meetings, but the topic will not be systematically analyzed or made a part of the experts' recommendations.

Between 1973 and 1977, WIPO and UNESCO provided a forum for preliminary examination of the copyright problems created by cable television. With cable a relatively new service and national legislation in Berne and UCC states either untested or otherwise undeveloped, relatively little could be settled by 1977. However, beginning anew in 1980, WIPO convened a series of meetings of independent experts, intended to develop recommendations to national legislatures for treatment of cable television's copyright obligations and privileges. With cable television growing rapidly in Europe and the new U.S. copyright law finally in force, the copyright issues considered first in 1973 had a more concrete basis. As a result, the new look at cable television begun in 1980 has moved toward developing an international consensus on copyright aspects of this technology. In May 1982, the Association Littéraire et Artistique Internationale (ALAI), one of the world's oldest and most prestigious associations of authors and artists, held an international symposium on cable television. Copyright specialists from Europe, North America, and Japan contributed papers on national copyright measures applicable to cable, while the symposium as a whole sought to distill common principles from state practices. David Ladd, the Register of Copyrights, delivered a paper at the symposium entitled "Pavan for Print: Accommodating Copyright to the Tele-Technologies." The paper, along with a number of other contributions to the ALAI Symposium, was published in the February 1982 issue of the *Bulletin of the Copyright Society of the U.S.A.*

The complex problem of copyright in works created by employee-authors was first raised in the context of the creation of computer-assisted works in 1979. In September 1982 a working group of experts met in Geneva to begin analysis of the legal treatment of employee-authors, on a broad basis rather than limited to computer contexts. The three sponsoring international organizations, WIPO, UNESCO, and the International Labor Organization, commissioned detailed studies of the copyright status of employee-authors under three general legal traditions: Anglo-Saxon, Continental, and Socialist. The first study was prepared by Harriet Oler, Kent Dunlap, and Marilyn Kretsinger of the Copyright Office, under the editorial supervision of the Copyright Office general counsel, Dorothy Schrader. Ms. Schrader attended the meeting of the working group as an independent expert.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID LADD
Register of Copyrights and
Assistant Librarian of Congress
for Copyright Services

International Copyright Relations of the United States as of September 30, 1982

This table sets forth U.S. copyright relations of current interest with the other independent nations of the world. Each entry gives country name (and alternate name) and a statement of copyright relations. The following code is used:

Bilateral	Bilateral copyright relations with the United States by virtue of a proclamation or treaty, as of the date given. Where there is more than one proclamation or treaty, only the date of the first one is given.
BAC	Party to the Buenos Aires Convention of 1910, as of the date given. U.S. ratification deposited with the government of Argentina, May 1, 1911; proclaimed by the President of the United States, July 13, 1914.
UCC Geneva	Party to the Universal Copyright Convention, Geneva, 1952, as of the date given. The effective date for the United States was September 16, 1955.
UCC Paris	Party to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris, 1971, as of the date given. The effective date for the United States was July 10, 1974.
Phonogram	Party to the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms, Geneva, 1971, as of the date given. The effective date for the United States was March 10, 1974.
Unclear	Became independent since 1943. Has not established copyright relations with the United States, but may be honoring obligations incurred under former political status.
None	No copyright relations with the United States.

Afghanistan
None

Albania
None

Algeria
UCC Geneva Aug. 28, 1973
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Andorra
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Angola
Unclear

Antigua Barbuda
Unclear

Argentina
Bilateral Aug. 23, 1934
BAC April 19, 1950
UCC Geneva Feb. 13, 1958
Phonogram June 30, 1973

Australia
Bilateral Mar. 15, 1918
UCC Geneva May 1, 1969
UCC Paris Feb. 28, 1978
Phonogram June 22, 1974

Austria
Bilateral Sept. 20, 1907
UCC Geneva July 2, 1957
Phonogram Aug. 21, 1982

Bahamas, The
UCC Geneva July 10, 1973
UCC Paris Dec. 27, 1976

Bahrain
None

Bangladesh
UCC Geneva Aug. 5, 1975
UCC Paris Aug. 5, 1975

Barbados
Unclear

Belau
Unclear

Belgium
Bilateral July 1, 1891
UCC Geneva Aug. 31, 1960

Belize
Unclear

Benin
(formerly Dahomey)
Unclear

Bhutan
None

Bolivia
BAC May 15, 1914

Botswana
Unclear

Brazil
Bilateral Apr. 2, 1957
BAC Aug. 31, 1915
UCC Geneva Jan. 13, 1960
UCC Paris Dec. 11, 1975
Phonogram Nov. 28, 1975

Bulgaria
UCC Geneva June 7, 1975
UCC Paris June 7, 1975

Burma
Unclear

Burundi
Unclear

Cambodia
(See entry under Kampuchea)

Cameroon
UCC Geneva May 1, 1973
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Canada
Bilateral Jan. 1, 1924
UCC Geneva Aug. 10, 1962

Cape Verde
Unclear

Central African Empire
Unclear

Chad
Unclear

Chile
Bilateral May 25, 1896
BAC June 14, 1955
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955
Phonogram March 24, 1977

China
Bilateral Jan. 13, 1904

Colombia
BAC Dec. 23, 1936
UCC Geneva June 18, 1976
UCC Paris June 18, 1976

Comoros
Unclear

Congo
Unclear

Costa Rica [1]
Bilateral Oct. 19, 1899
BAC Nov. 30, 1916
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955
UCC Paris Mar. 7, 1980
Phonogram June 17, 1982

Cuba
Bilateral Nov. 17, 1903
UCC Geneva June 18, 1957

Cyprus
Unclear

Czechoslovakia
Bilateral Mar. 1, 1927
UCC Geneva Jan. 6, 1960
UCC Paris Apr. 17, 1980

Denmark
Bilateral May 8, 1893
UCC Geneva Feb. 9, 1962
Phonogram Mar. 24, 1977
UCC Paris July 11, 1979

Djibouti
Unclear

Dominica
Unclear

Dominican Republic [1]
BAC Oct. 31, 1912

Ecuador
BAC Aug. 31, 1914
UCC Geneva June 5, 1957
Phonogram Sept. 14, 1974

Egypt
Phonogram Apr. 23, 1978
For works other than sound recordings, none

El Salvador
Bilateral June 30, 1908, by virtue of Mexico City Convention, 1902
UCC Geneva Mar. 29, 1979
UCC Paris Mar. 29, 1979
Phonogram Feb. 9, 1979

Equatorial Guinea
Unclear

Ethiopia
None

Fiji
UCC Geneva Oct. 10, 1970
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

Finland
Bilateral Jan. 1, 1929
UCC Geneva Apr. 16, 1963
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

France
Bilateral July 1, 1891
UCC Geneva Jan. 14, 1956
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

Gabon
Unclear

Gambia, The
Unclear

Germany
Bilateral Apr. 15, 1892
UCC Geneva with Federal Republic of Germany Sept. 16, 1955
UCC Paris with Federal Republic of Germany July 10, 1974
Phonogram with Federal Republic of Germany May 18, 1974
UCC Geneva with German Democratic Republic Oct. 5, 1973
UCC Paris with German Democratic Republic Dec. 10, 1980

Ghana
UCC Geneva Aug. 22, 1962

Greece
Bilateral Mar. 1, 1932
UCC Geneva Aug. 24, 1963

Grenada
Unclear

Guatemala [1]
BAC Mar. 28, 1913
UCC Geneva Oct. 28, 1964
Phonogram Feb. 1, 1977

Guinea
UCC Geneva Nov. 13, 1981
UCC Paris Nov. 13, 1981

Guinea-Bissau
Unclear

Guyana
Unclear

Haiti
BAC Nov. 27, 1919
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Honduras [1]
BAC Apr. 27, 1914

Hungary
Bilateral Oct. 16, 1912
UCC Geneva Jan. 23, 1971
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram May 28, 1975

Iceland
UCC Geneva Dec. 18, 1956

India
Bilateral Aug. 15, 1947
UCC Geneva Jan. 21, 1958
Phonogram Feb. 12, 1975

Indonesia
Unclear

Iran
None

Iraq
None

Ireland
Bilateral Oct. 1, 1929
UCC Geneva Jan. 20, 1959

Israel
Bilateral May 15, 1948
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955
Phonogram May 1, 1978

Italy
Bilateral Oct. 31, 1892
UCC Geneva Jan. 24, 1957
Phonogram Mar. 24, 1977
UCC Paris Jan. 25, 1980

Ivory Coast
Unclear

Jamaica
None

Japan [3]
UCC Geneva Apr. 28, 1956
UCC Paris Oct. 21, 1977
Phonogram Oct. 14, 1978

Jordan
Unclear

Kampuchea
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Kenya
UCC Geneva Sept. 7, 1966
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram Apr. 21, 1976

Kiribati
Unclear

Korea
Unclear

Kuwait
Unclear

Laos
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Lebanon
UCC Geneva Oct. 17, 1959

Lesotho
Unclear

Liberia
UCC Geneva July 27, 1956

Libya
Unclear

Liechtenstein
UCC Geneva Jan. 22, 1959

Luxembourg
Bilateral June 29, 1910
UCC Geneva Oct. 15, 1955
Phonogram Mar. 8, 1976

Madagascar
(Malagasy Republic)
Unclear

Malawi
UCC Geneva Oct. 26, 1965

Malaysia
Unclear

Maldives
Unclear

Mali
Unclear

Malta
UCC Geneva Nov. 19, 1968

Mauritania
Unclear

Mauritius
UCC Geneva Mar. 12, 1968

Mexico
Bilateral Feb. 27, 1896
BAC Apr. 24, 1964
UCC Geneva May 12, 1957
UCC Paris Oct. 31, 1975
Phonogram Dec. 21, 1973

Monaco
Bilateral Oct. 15, 1952
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955
UCC Paris Dec. 13, 1974
Phonogram Dec. 2, 1974

Mongolia
None

Morocco
UCC Geneva May 8, 1972
UCC Paris Jan. 28, 1976

Mozambique
Unclear

Nauru
Unclear

Nepal
None

Netherlands
Bilateral Nov. 20, 1899
UCC Geneva June 22, 1967

New Zealand
Bilateral Dec. 1, 1916
UCC Geneva Sept. 11, 1964
Phonogram Aug. 13, 1976

Nicaragua [1]
BAC Dec. 15, 1913
UCC Geneva Aug. 16, 1961

Niger
Unclear

Nigeria
UCC Geneva Feb. 14, 1962

Norway
Bilateral July 1, 1905
UCC Geneva Jan. 23, 1963
UCC Paris Aug. 7, 1974
Phonogram Aug. 1, 1978

Oman
None

Pakistan
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Panama
BAC Nov. 25, 1913
UCC Geneva Oct. 17, 1962
UCC Paris Sept. 3, 1980
Phonogram June 29, 1974

Papua New Guinea
Unclear

Paraguay
BAC Sept. 20, 1917
UCC Geneva Mar. 11, 1962
Phonogram Feb. 13, 1979

Peru
BAC Apr. 30, 1920
UCC Geneva Oct. 16, 1963

Philippines
Bilateral Oct. 21, 1948
UCC status undetermined by Unesco. (Copyright Office considers that UCC relations do not exist.

Poland
Bilateral Feb. 16, 1927
UCC Geneva Mar. 9, 1977
UCC Paris Mar. 9, 1977

Portugal
Bilateral July 20, 1893
UCC Geneva Dec. 25, 1956
UCC Paris July 30, 1981

Qatar
None

Romania
Bilateral May 14, 1928

Rwanda
Unclear

Saint Lucia
Unclear

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Unclear

San Marino
None

São Tomé and Príncipe
Unclear

Saudi Arabia
None

Senegal
UCC Geneva July 9, 1974
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Seychelles
Unclear

Sierra Leone
None

Singapore
Unclear

Solomon Islands
Unclear

Somalia
Unclear

South Africa
Bilateral July 1, 1924

Soviet Union
UCC Geneva May 27, 1973

Spain
Bilateral July 10, 1895
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram Aug. 24, 1974

Sri Lanka
Unclear

Sudan
Unclear

Surinam
Unclear

Swaziland
Unclear

Sweden
Bilateral June 1, 1911
UCC Geneva July 1, 1961
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

Switzerland
Bilateral July 1, 1891
UCC Geneva Mar. 30, 1956

Syria
Unclear

Tanzania
Unclear

Thailand
Bilateral Sept. 1, 1921

Togo
Unclear

Tonga
None

Trinidad and Tobago
Unclear

Tunisia
UCC Geneva June 19, 1969
UCC Paris June 10, 1975

Turkey
None

Tuvalu
Unclear

Uganda
Unclear

United Arab Emirates
None

United Kingdom
Bilateral July 1, 1891
UCC Geneva Sept. 27, 1957
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

Upper Volta
Unclear

Uruguay
BAC Dec. 17, 1919

Vanuatu
Unclear

Vatican City
(Holy See)
UCC Geneva Oct. 5, 1955
Phonogram July 18, 1977
UCC Paris May 6, 1980

Venezuela
UCC Geneva Sept. 30, 1966

Vietnam
Unclear

Western Samoa
Unclear

Yemen (Aden)
Unclear

Yemen (San'a)
None

Yugoslavia
UCC Geneva May 11, 1966
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Zaire
Phonogram Nov. 29, 1977
For works other than sound recordings, unclear

Zambia
UCC Geneva June 1, 1965

Zimbabwe
Unclear

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[1] Effective June 30, 1908, this country became a party to the 1902 Mexico City Convention, to which the United States also became a party effective the same date. As regards copyright relations with the United States, this convention is considered to have been superseded by adherence of this country and the United States to the Buenos Aires Convention of 1910.

[2] Bilateral copyright relations between Japan and the United States, which were formulated effective May 10, 1906, are considered to have been abrogated and superseded by the adherence of Japan to the Universal Copyright Convention, Geneva, 1952, effective April 28, 1956.

Section 104 of the copyright law (title 17 of the United States Code) is reprinted below:

§ 104. Subject matter of copyright: National origin

(a) UNPUBLISHED WORKS.—The works specified by sections 102 and 103, while unpublished, are subject to protection under this title without regard to the nationality or domicile of the author.

(b) PUBLISHED WORKS.—The works specified by sections 102 and 103, when published, are subject to protection under this title if—

(1) on the date of first publication, one or more of the authors is a national or domiciliary of the United States, or is a national, domiciliary, or sovereign authority of a foreign nation that is a party to a copyright treaty to which the United States is also a party, or is a stateless person, wherever that person may be domiciled; or

(2) the work is first published in the United States or in a foreign nation that, on the date of first publication, is a party to the Universal Copyright Convention; or

(3) the work is first published by the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies, or by the Organization of American States; or

(4) the work comes within the scope of a Presidential proclamation. Whenever the President finds that a particular foreign nation extends, to works by authors who are nationals or domiciliaries of the United States or to works that are first published in the United States, copyright protection on substantially the same basis as that on which the foreign nation extends protection to works of its own nationals and domiciliaries and works first published in that nation, the President may by proclamation extend protection under this title to works of which one or more of the authors is, on the date of first publication, a national, domiciliary, or sovereign authority of that nation, or which was first published in that nation. The President may revise, suspend, or revoke any such proclamation or impose any conditions or limitations on protection under a proclamation.

Number of Registrations by Subject Matter of Copyright, Fiscal Year 1982

Category of material	Published	Unpublished	Total
Nondramatic literary works			
Monographs	91,911	24,405	116,316
Serials	112,430		112,430
Machine-readable works	1,181	1,490	2,671
Total	205,522	25,895	231,417
Works of the performing arts			
Musical works	25,647	99,824	125,471
Dramatic works, including any accompanying music	954	7,746	8,700
Choreography and pantomimes	24	108	132
Motion pictures and filmstrips	6,880	737	7,617
Total	33,505	108,415	141,920
Works of the visual arts			
Two-dimensional works of fine and graphic art, including prints and art reproductions	14,065	7,365	21,430
Sculptural works	1,492	467	1,959
Technical drawings and models	390	273	663
Photographs	425	364	789
Cartographic works	538	1	539
Commercial prints and labels	5,510	189	5,699
Works of applied art	9,906	1,303	11,209
Total	32,326	9,962	42,288
Sound recordings	7,971	5,907	13,878
Multimedia works	2,159	155	2,314
Grand total	281,483	150,334	431,817
Renewals			36,332
Total, all registrations			468,149

Disposition of Copyright Deposits, Fiscal Year 1982

Category of material	Received for copyright registration and added to copyright collection	Received for copyright registration and forwarded to other departments of the Library	Acquired or deposited without copyright registration	Total
Nondramatic literary works				
Monographs, including machine-readable works	88,298	123,781	14,504	226,583
Serials	none	224,860	191,677	416,537
Total	88,298	[1] 348,641	[2] 206,181	643,120
Works of the performing arts				
Musical works; dramatic works, including any accompanying music; choreography and pantomimes	134,561	26,367	155	161,083
Motion pictures and filmstrips	3,166	[3] 4,451	286	7,903
Total	137,727	30,818	441	168,986
Works of the visual arts				
Two-dimensional works of fine and graphic art, including prints and art reproductions; sculptural works; technical drawings and models; photographs; commercial prints and labels; works of applied art	71,363	2,174	834	74,371
Cartographic works	1	1,076	666	1,743
Total	71,364	3,250	1,500	76,114
Sound recordings	13,878	7,971	586	22,435
Total, all deposits [3]	311,267	390,680	208,708	910,655

[1] Of this total, 73,729 copies were transferred to the Exchange and Gift Division for use in its programs.

[2] Of this total, 5,119 copies were transferred to the Exchange and Gift Division for use in its programs.

[3] Includes 3,405 motion pictures returned to remitter under the Motion Picture Agreement.

Summary of Copyright Business, Fiscal Year 1982

	Registration	Fees
Published works at $10.00	281,483	$2,814,830.00
Unpublished works at $10.00	150,334	1,503,340.00
Renewals at $6.00	36,332	217,992.00
Total registrations for fee	468,149	4,536,162.00
Fees for recording documents		167,130.50
Fees for certified documents		31,340.00
Fees for searches made		109,028.00
Fees for import statements		663.00
Fees for deposit receipts under 17 U.S.C. 407		582.00
Fees for full-term storage of deposits		none
Fees for special handling		34,560.00
Total fees exclusive of registrations		343,303.50
Total fees		4,879,465.50

Statement of Gross Cash Receipts and Number of Registrations for the Fiscal Years 1977–1982

Fiscal year	Gross receipts	Number of registrations	Percentage of increase or decrease in registrations
1977	$2,946,492.04	452,702	+10.2
1978	[1] 3,957,773.66	[1] 331,962	[1] −26.7
1979	4,934,173.29	429,004	+29.2
1980	4,961,982.34	464,743	+ 8.3
1981	5,248,907.76	471,178	+ 1.4
1982	5,360,515.54	468,149	− 0.6

[1] Reflects changes in reporting procedure.

Financial Statement of Royalty Fees for Compulsory Licenses for Secondary Transmissions by Cable Systems for Calendar Year 1981

Royalty fees deposited	$26,122,391.26	
Interest income paid on investments	2,576,983.42	
		$28,699,374.68
Less: Operating costs	355,916.00	
Refunds issued	61,313.69	
Investments purchased at cost	28,057,441.72	
		28,474,671.41
Balance as of September 30, 1982		224,703.27
Face amount of securities purchased		29,635,000.00
Cable royalty fees for calendar year 1981 available for distribution by the Copyright Royalty Tribunal		29,859,703.27

Financial Statement of Royalty Fees for Compulsory Licenses for Coin-Operated Players (Jukeboxes) for Calendar Year 1982

Royalty fees deposited	$2,656,101.36	
Interest income paid on investments	228,718.14	
		$2,884,819.50
Less: Operating costs	130,029.00	
Refunds issued	1,561.00	
Investments purchased at cost	2,647,811.47	
		2,779,401.47
Balance as of September 30, 1982		105,418.03
Face amount of securities purchased		2,460,000.00
Estimated interest income due September 30, 1983		385,600.00
Jukebox royalty fees for calendar year 1982 available for distribution by the Copyright Royalty Tribunal		2,951,018.03

Copyright Registrations, 1790–1982

	District Courts [1]	Library of Congress [2]	Patent Office [3]			Total
			Labels	Prints	Total	
1790–1869	150,000					150,000
1870		5,600				5,600
1871		12,688				12,688
1872		14,164				14,164
1873		15,352				15,352
1874		16,283				16,283
1875		15,927	267		267	16,194
1876		14,882	510		510	15,392
1877		15,758	324		324	16,082
1878		15,798	492		492	16,290
1879		18,125	403		403	18,528
1880		20,686	307		307	20,993
1881		21,075	181		181	21,256
1882		22,918	223		223	23,141
1883		25,274	618		618	25,892
1884		26,893	834		834	27,727
1885		28,411	337		337	28,748
1886		31,241	397		397	31,638
1887		35,083	384		384	35,467
1888		38,225	682		682	38,907
1889		40,985	312		312	41,297
1890		42,794	304		304	43,098
1891		48,908	289		289	49,197
1892		54,735	6		6	54,741
1893		58,956		1	1	58,957
1894		62,762		2	2	62,764
1895		67,572		6	6	67,578
1896		72,470	1	11	12	72,482
1897		75,000	3	32	35	75,035
1898		75,545	71	18	89	75,634
1899		80,968	372	76	448	81,416
1900		94,798	682	93	775	95,573
1901		92,351	824	124	948	93,299
1902		92,978	750	163	913	93,891
1903		97,979	910	233	1,143	99,122
1904		103,130	1,044	257	1,301	104,431
1905		113,374	1,028	345	1,373	114,747
1906		117,704	741	354	1,095	118,799
1907		123,829	660	325	985	124,814
1908		119,742	636	279	915	120,657
1909		120,131	779	231	1,010	121,141
1910		109,074	176	59	235	109,309
1911		115,198	576	181	757	115,955
1912		120,931	625	268	893	121,824
1913		119,495	664	254	918	120,413
1914		123,154	720	339	1,059	124,213

Copyright Registrations, 1790–1982

	District Courts [1]	Library of Congress [2]	Patent Office [3]			Total
			Labels	Prints	Total	
1915		115,193	762	321	1,083	116,276
1916		115,967	833	402	1,235	117,202
1917		111,438	781	342	1,123	112,561
1918		106,728	516	192	708	107,436
1919		113,003	572	196	768	113,771
1920		126,562	622	158	780	127,342
1921		135,280	1,118	367	1,485	136,765
1922		138,633	1,560	541	2,101	140,734
1923		148,946	1,549	592	2,141	151,087
1924		162,694	1,350	666	2,016	164,710
1925		165,848	1,400	615	2,015	167,863
1926		177,635	1,676	868	2,544	180,179
1927		184,000	1,782	1,074	2,856	186,856
1928		193,914	1,857	944	2,801	196,715
1929		161,959	1,774	933	2,707	164,666
1930		172,792	1,610	723	2,333	175,125
1931		164,642	1,787	678	2,465	167,107
1932		151,735	1,492	483	1,975	153,710
1933		137,424	1,458	479	1,937	139,361
1934		139,047	1,635	535	2,170	141,217
1935		142,031	1,908	500	2,408	144,439
1936		156,962	1,787	519	2,306	159,268
1937		154,424	1,955	551	2,506	156,930
1938		166,248	1,806	609	2,415	168,663
1939		173,135	1,770	545	2,315	175,450
1940		176,997	1,856	614	2,470	179,467
1941		180,647				180,647
1942		182,232				182,232
1943		160,789				160,789
1944		169,269				169,269
1945		178,848				178,848
1946		202,144				202,144
1947		230,215				230,215
1948		238,121				238,121
1949		201,190				201,190
1950		210,564				210,564
1951		200,354				200,354
1952		203,705				203,705
1953		218,506				218,506
1954		222,665				222,665
1955		224,732				224,732
1956		224,908				224,908
1957		225,807				225,807
1958		238,935				238,935
1959		241,735				241,735
1960		243,926				243,926

Copyright Registrations, 1790–1982

	District Courts [1]	Library of Congress [2]	Patent Office [3]			Total
			Labels	Prints	Total	
1961		247,014				247,014
1962		254,776				254,776
1963		264,845				264,845
1964		278,987				278,987
1965		293,617				293,617
1966		286,866				286,866
1967		294,406				294,406
1968		303,451				303,451
1969		301,258				301,258
1970		316,466				316,466
1971		329,696				329,696
1972		344,574				344,574
1973		353,648				353,648
1974		372,832				372,832
1975		401,274				401,274
1976		410,969				410,969
1976 Transitional qtr. [4]		108,762				108,762
1977		452,702				452,702
1978		[5] 331,942				[5] 331,942
1979		429,004				429,004
1980		464,743				464,743
1981		471,178				471,178
1982		468,149				468,149
Total	150,000	18,612,634	55,348	18,098	73,446	18,836,080

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[1] Estimated registrations made in the offices of the Clerks of the District Courts (source: pamphlet entitled *Records in the Copyright Office Deposited by the United States District Courts Covering the Period 1790–1870*, by Martin A. Roberts, Chief Assistant Librarian, Library of Congress, 1939).

[2] Registrations made in the Library of Congress under the Librarian, calendar years 1870–1897 (source: *Annual Reports* of the Librarian). Registrations made in the Copyright Office under the Register of Copyrights, fiscal years 1898–1971 (source: *Annual Reports* of the Register).

[3] Labels registered in Patent Office, 1875–1940; Prints registered in Patent Office, 1893–1940 (source: memorandum from Patent Office, dated Feb. 13, 1958, based on official reports and computations).

[4] Registrations made July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, reported separately owing to the statutory change making the fiscal years run from October 1 through September 30 instead of July 1 through June 30.

[5] Reflects changes in reporting procedure.

Appendix 1

Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT

MEMBERSHIP. Members of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board during fiscal 1982 were:

Ex Officio

Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress, Chairman and Secretary; Donald T. Regan, Secretary of the Treasury; and Representative Augustus F. Hawkins, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library.

Appointive

Mrs. Charles William Engelhard, Jr. (term expires March 9, 1985).

Mr. Milton A. Wolf (term expires March 9, 1983).

MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD. The Library of Congress Trust Fund Board did not meet during fiscal 1982, but it acted on two important matters through a telephone poll vote and correspondence.

In June the board received notification from the U.S. District Court of proceedings for the reorganization of Home-Stake Production Company under the provisions of Chapter X of the Bankruptcy Act. The reorganization plan submitted by the trustee had to be approved by two-thirds of those having the right to vote. In August the board voted in a telephone poll for acceptance of the plan. Pursuant to the vote of all creditors having the right to vote, the reorganization plan was accepted, and the Bankruptcy Court confirmed the plan in October 1982.

In a mail ballot, the board voted to accept gifts totaling $19,000 from Rose Marie Grentzer Spivacke to establish an endowment to be designated the "Spivacke Fund—Rose Marie and Harold." Income from the endowment will be used toward the acquisition of books, manuscripts, and other materials for the Music Division. Harold Spivacke was chief of the Music Division from 1937 to 1972.

Additional contributions totaling $5,225 were received from Kroyt-Brandt Productions, Inc. ($5,000), Dr. Anna Lou Dehavenon ($125) and the Arjon Manufacturing Corporation ($100) to augment the Boris and Sonya Kroyt Memorial Fund. These principal sums were invested in the Permanent Loan with the U.S. Treasury.

Summary of Income and Obligations [1]

	Permanent loan account [2]	Investment accounts	Total
Unobligated funds carried forward from fiscal 1981	$886,978.34	$414,811.93	$1,301,790.27
Income, fiscal 1982	654,616.22	413,132.91	1,067,749.13
Available for obligation, fiscal 1982	1,541,594.56	827,944.84	2,369,539.40
Obligations, fiscal 1982	617,450.14	357,638.98	975,089.12
Carried forward to fiscal 1983	924,144.42	470,305.86	1,394,450.28

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[1] See appendix 10 for a detailed statement on the trust funds.

[2] For income and obligations from the Gertrude M. Hubbard bequest, see appendix 10.

ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED BY FUNDS HELD BY THE BOARD. Income from funds held by the board was used to purchase Hispanic and Slavic materials, an autographed music manuscript of Felix Mendelssohn, letters of Johannes Brahms and Sir Edward Elgar, and original historical American newspapers. Funds were also used to maintain the Dayton C. Miller flute collection, to sponsor the National Conference of Librarians serving blind and physically handicapped readers, and to fund the Library's literary and chamber music programs.

Appendix 2

Acquisitions and Acquisitions Work

THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY

	Total pieces September 30, 1981	Additions 1982	Withdrawals [1] 1982	Total Pieces September 30, 1982
Volumes and pamphlets	19,578,334	187,664	44,932	19,721,066
Technical reports (hardcopy)	1,283,166	44,220	32,921	1,294,465
Maps	3,726,919	44,152	15,326	3,755,745
Bound newspaper volumes	55,402		4,492	50,910
Newspapers on microfilm (reels)	437,740	21,904		459,644
Manuscripts (pieces)	34,627,783	261,611	7,778	34,881,616
Microfiche	2,705,562	279,187		2,984,749
Micro-opaques	488,234	5,536		493,770
Microfilm (reels and strips)	1,034,790	60,273	5	1,095,058
Motion pictures (reels)	299,711	11,468	425	310,754
Videotape (reels)		11,407		11,407
Music (volumes and pieces)	3,687,764	2,631		3,690,395
Recordings				
Discs	788,041	37,458		825,499
Tapes and wires	102,909	7,485		110,394
Other	1,130	58		1,188
Books for the blind and physically handicapped [2]				
Volumes				
Books in raised characters	[3] 53,627	3,019		56,646
Books in large type	8,551	20		8,571
Recordings (containers)				
Talking books on discs	12,768	403		13,171
Talking books on tape	8,411	1,228		9,639
Other recorded aids [4]	3,161			3,161
Prints and drawings (pieces)	205,797	3,344	345	208,796
Photographic negatives, prints, and slides	8,625,727	36,014	1,105	8,660,636
Posters	52,347	494	19	52,822
Other (broadsides, photocopies, nonpictorial material, photostats, etc.)	1,053,306	2,025	1,020	1,054,311
Total	[3] 78,841,180	1,021,601	108,368	79,754,413

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[1] Reflects discards of multiple copies of once-popular works, superseded titles, and unwanted serial runs.

[2] Excludes books deposited in regional libraries for the blind and physically handicapped. Includes music acquisitions.

[3] Adjusted figure.

[4] Discontinued.

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1982

	Pieces, 1981	Pieces, 1982
By purchase		
Funds appropriated to the Library of Congress		
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	1,588,800	1,414,400
Books for the Law Library	62,817	65,092
Books for the general collections	676,377	695,684
Copyright Office	7,603	8,062
Copyright Office—Licensing Division	200	215
Congressional Research Service	240,512	291,251
Special Foreign Currency Program	37,132	67
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress		
Reprints and books for office use	6,060	3,820
Microfilm of deteriorating materials	15,071	7,393
Microfiche of deteriorating materials		28,730
Motion pictures	70	6
NPAC	8	1
Funds transferred from other government agencies		
Federal Research Division	34,521	52,195
Other working funds	807	265
Gift and trust funds		
American Council of Learned Societies		5
Babine Fund		4
Bangladesh Acquisition Program	1	
Center for the Book	32	1
Documents Expediting Project		52
Evans Fund	52	50
Feinberg Fund	1	
Ford Task Force	68	
Gottscho Fund		2,114
Green Fund	1	
Guggenheim Fund	2	
Gulbenkian Foundation	36	6
Hubbard Fund	3	17
Huntington Fund	698	297
Indonesian Acquisition Program	4	
Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	83	7
Kaplan Fund	16	3
McKim Fund		1
Middle East Acquisitions Program	4	

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1982—Continued

	Pieces, 1981	Pieces, 1982
NYPL-East African Acquisitions Program	13	750
Pennell Fund	31	29
Rosenwald Fund	1	1
Rowman & Littlefield		95
Schwartz Fund	10	12
Sonneck Fund		1
Sri Lanka Acquisitions Program	7	1
Stern Fund	11	17
Swann Foundation (Interest)	25	131
Swann Foundation (Income)	1	
Traveling Exhibit Fund	2	10
Whittall Foundation	11	6
Wilbur Fund	103	42
Total	2,671,194	2,570,833
By government source		
Local agencies	467	528
State agencies	145,912	134,494
Federal documents (GPO jacket)	464,949	478,873
Federal documents (agencies and non-GPO)	172,830	114,950
Copyright deposits	541,887	602,278
Books for the adult blind	202	275
Total	1,326,247	1,331,398
By transfer from other government agencies	2,787,805	2,824,609
By gift	1,886,102	768,760
By exchange		
Domestic	75,363	40,052
Foreign and international exchange	426,711	505,355
Total	502,074	545,407
Total receipts	9,173,422	8,041,007

OUTGOING PIECES [5]

	1981	1982
By exchange	2,027,331	1,121,795
By transfer	97,943	124,377
By donation to institutions	681,463	750,854
By pulping	4,831,114	5,609,996
Total outgoing pieces	7,637,851	7,607,022

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[5] Duplicates, other materials not needed for the Library collections, and depository sets and exchange copies of U.S. government publications are included.

ACQUISITIONS ACTIVITIES LAW LIBRARY AND RESEARCH SERVICES

	Law Library		Research Services	
	1981	1982	1981	1982
Lists and offers scanned	4,918	4,922	21,585	24,536
Items searched	10,106	11,093	155,624	111,201
Items recommended for acquisition	4,671	5,399	70,144	80,765
Items accessioned			2,502,010	1,643,725
Items disposed of	2,706,219	3,652,317	1,846,234	1,085,435

Appendix **3**

Cataloging and Maintenance of Catalogs

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

	1981	1982
Descriptive cataloging stage		
Titles cataloged for which cards are printed	139,899	176,871
Titles recataloged or revised	6,566	3,688
Authority cards established	77,620	90,714
Minimal-level cataloging	*	14,854
Subject cataloging stage		
Titles classified and subject headed	159,999	159,027
Titles shelflisted, classified collections	159,346	141,608
Volumes shelflisted, classified collections	238,466	193,245
Titles recataloged	10,197	5,131
Subject headings established	5,882	7,661
Class numbers established	3,674	3,691
Decimal classification stage		
Titles classified	102,573	101,297
Titles completed for printing of catalog cards	170,384	147,734

RECORDS IN THE MARC DATA BASE

	Total records September 30, 1981	Additions 1982	Total records September 30, 1982
Books	1,482,841	123,334	1,606,175
Films	57,391	5,507	62,898
Maps	69,000	4,599	73,599
Name authorities	596,559	181,149	777,708
Serials	124,771	26,123	150,894
Total	2,330,562	340,712	2,671,274

* Not reported in 1981.

SERIALS PROCESSING

	1981	1982
Pieces processed	1,498,437	1,512,842
Volumes added to classified collections	27,271	21,250

GROWTH OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GENERAL CATALOGS

	Cards in catalogs September 30, 1981	New cards added 1982	Total cards September 30, 1982
Main Catalog	23,951,838	380,832	24,332,670
Add-on Main Catalog	17,036	63,046	80,082
Official Catalog	28,406,643	434,033	28,840,676
Add-on Official Catalog	423,631	[1] 459,440	883,071
Catalog of Children's Books	326,879	2,028	328,907
Far Eastern Languages Catalog	1,305,428	12,235	1,317,663
Music Catalog	3,385,306	8,651	3,393,957
Add-on Music Catalog		300	300
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	83,586		83,586
Law Library Catalog	2,390,001	11,902	2,401,903
Add-on Law Library Catalog		6,373	6,373
Total	60,450,348	1,378,840	61,669,188

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[1] Includes 285,597 cards filed from cards arranged by Computer Analysts, Ltd.

GROWTH OF THE UNION CATALOG

	1981	1982
CARDS RECEIVED (Pre-1956 imprints)		
Library of Congress Cards		
Printed main and added entry cards	3,804	5,825
Corrected and revised added entry cards	1,015	928
Total	4,819	6,753
Cards contributed by other libraries	507,123	325,163
Total cards received	511,942	331,916
CARDS RECEIVED (Post-1955 imprints)		
Library of Congress cards		
Printed main entry cards	140,730	147,697
Corrected and revised reprints for main entry cards	34,255	4,222
Printed added entry cards	113,249	21,103
Corrected and revised added entry cards	12,550	3,985
Printed cross-reference cards	102,329	179,623
Total	403,117	356,630
Cards contributed by other libraries	4,022,592	2,734,749
Total cards received	4,425,709	3,091,379
CARDS IN AUXILIARY CATALOGS		
Chinese Union Catalog	643,900	643,900
Hebraic Union Catalog	643,116	651,411
Japanese Union Catalog	589,305	691,927
Korean Union Catalog	70,682	70,682
Near East Union Catalog	127,783	129,340
Slavic Union Catalog	442,456	442,456
South Asian Union Catalog	41,200	41,200
Southeast Asian Union Catalog	22,512	22,512
National Union Catalog: Pre-1956 imprints, supplement	2,066,997	2,066,997
National Union Catalog: Post-1955 imprints	11,036,330	11,591,482
Total cards in auxiliary catalogs	* 15,684,281	16,351,907

* Adjusted figure

VOLUMES IN THE CLASSIFIED COLLECTIONS [2]

		Total volumes September 30, 1981	Added, 1982		Total volumes September 30, 1982 [3]
			Titles	Volumes	
A	General works	347,372	858	2,472	348,682
B–BJ	Philosophy	200,651	2,443	3,527	203,326
BL–BX	Religion	455,437	4,301	5,275	459,714
C	History, auxiliary sciences	168,651	1,646	2,553	170,990
D	History (except American)	839,472	8,289	11,502	850,645
E	American history	194,146	1,081	1,993	195,756
F	American history	304,553	2,558	4,155	306,439
G	Geography-anthropology	273,272	2,808	4,136	277,232
H	Social sciences	1,955,873	18,982	29,700	1,982,950
J	Political science	636,909	2,770	5,268	628,913
K	Law	388,631	5,243	16,444	404,559
L	Education	404,950	2,345	3,889	400,203
M	Music	525,814	3,776	5,072	530,882
N	Fine arts	303,836	6,033	7,921	311,547
P	Language and literature	1,743,622	16,601	21,518	1,762,377
Q	Science	776,315	7,729	11,672	787,572
R	Medicine	327,383	4,095	5,868	325,089
S	Agriculture	323,379	2,620	3,906	327,243
T	Technology	923,523	7,134	11,619	935,020
U	Military science	141,907	698	1,234	143,086
V	Naval science	80,247	280	644	80,727
Z	Bibliography	463,144	2,836	7,525	470,583
	Incunabula	4,443			4,443
	Total	11,783,530	105,126	167,893	11,907,978

[2] Totals do not include, among others, part of the Law collection and materials given preliminary cataloging and a broad classification.

[3] Totals also reflect volumes disposed of.

Appendix 4

Cataloging Distribution

TOTAL INCOME FROM SALES OF MARC TAPES, CARDS, AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

	1981	1982
General	$5,731,100.82	$5,476,426.95
To U.S. government libraries	266,911.92	257,750.38
To foreign libraries	628,106.43	674,663.57
Total gross sales before credits and adjustments	6,626,119.17	6,408,840.90
ANALYSIS OF TOTAL INCOME		
Card sales (gross)	1,120,886.97	1,292,490.61
Technical publications	976,909.50	737,815.70
Nearprint publications	123,018.60	138,116.45
National Union Catalog, including Register of Additional Locations, Films and Other Materials for Projection, and Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings	2,048,065.00	1,854,346.00
Library of Congress Name Headings with References	92,215.00	94,485.00
Monographic Series	159,870.00	169,750.00
Chinese Cooperative Catalog	12,295.00	12,065.00
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	66,835.00	82,820.00
Subject Catalog	690,240.00	622,575.00
New Serial Titles	564,100.00	630,155.00
MARC tapes	771,684.10	774,222.14
Total gross sales before credits and adjustments	6,626,119.17	6,408,840.90

ADJUSTMENT OF TOTAL SALES	Credit returns	U.S. government discount	
Cards	$60,056.34	$5,433.60	
Publications	9,140.00	2,370.00	
Subscriptions			
National Union Catalog, etc.	37,310.02	4,870.63	
Library of Congress Name Headings with References	3,410.01	268.18	
Monographic Series	1,585.00	725.45	
Chinese Cooperative Catalog		28.18	
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	1,640.00	323.64	
Subject Catalog	19,351.53	2,455.87	
New Serial Titles	7,504.98	2,710.00	
MARC tapes	22,401.00	3,232.05	
Nearprint Publications	2,378.97	430.68	
Total	164,777.85	22,848.28	
Total adjustment			187,626.13
Total net sales			6,221,214.77

CARDS DISTRIBUTED

	1981	1982
Cards sold	15,643,303	15,355,512
Other cards distributed		
Library of Congress catalogs	[1] 18,024,994	16,286,711
Cataloging Distribution Service catalogs	[1] 3,701,318	781,494
Depository libraries	5,896,604	
Other accounts	1,061,960	2,655,129
Total	28,684,876	19,723,334
Total cards distributed	44,328,179	35,078,846

[1] Adjusted figures.

CARD SALES, 1971 TO 1982

Fiscal year	Cards sold	Gross revenue	Net revenue
1971	74,474,002	$4,470,172.86	$4,334,833.07
1972	72,002,908	3,653,582.81	3,596,965.03
1973	73,599,751	3,875,134.48	3,813,375.15
1974	58,379,911	3,068,073.58	3,011,182.41
1975	44,860,670	2,741,596.05	2,700,969.62
1976	39,821,876	2,618,271.74	2,561,223.69
July 1–September 30, 1976	8,238,642	63[illegible]72.05	622,505.84
1977	30,799,708	2,109,878.24	2,050,860.00
1978	23,318,278	1,672,955.50	1,637,891.87
1979	22,555,290	1,614,497.43	1,581,388.92
1980	19,536,019	1,347,513.12	1,314,485.28
1981	15,643,303	1,120,886.97	1,094,625.80
1982	15,355,512	1,292,490.61	1,227,000.67

PRINTING AND REPRINTING OF CATALOG CARDS

	1981	1982
New titles printed		
Regular series	125,608	125,741
Film series	5,306	8,039
Map series	6,204	4,616
Sound recordings series	2,710	2,577
Far Eastern languages series	29,696	12,782
Serials (began printing via cards March 1980)	10,441	5,197
South Asian language cards (non-MARC)	522	*
Name authority cards: Author	305,261	940,426
Cross-references	35,527	26,237
NUC catalog cards	213,048	196,389
Book subject cards	371,585	357,166
Monographic series cards	34,374	33,451
Subject heading reference note cards	40,940	*
Total	1,181,222	1,712,621

* Deleted in 1982.

Appendix 5

Reader Services[1]

	Bibliographies prepared	
	Number	Number of entries[3]
National Programs		
American Folklife Center	9	1,651
Children's Literature Center	1	137
National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped[2]	9	1,263
Total	19	3,051
Research Services		
Performing Arts Library		
African and Middle Eastern Division	4	7,721
Asian Division	2	6,273
European Division	4	19,807
Hispanic Division	57	23,180
Collections Management Division		
General Reading Rooms Division	24	7,853
Loan Division		
National Referral Center		2,039
Science and Technology Division	13	1,397
Serial and Government Publications Division	1	
Geography and Map Division	62	12,902
Manuscript Division		1,802
Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division	4	450
Music Division	21	2,348
Prints and Photographs Division	37	1,396
Rare Book and Special Collections Division		
Total	229	87,168
Law Library	225	9,252
Law Library in the Capitol		
Processing Services		
Grand total—1982	473	99,471
Comparative totals—1981	419	91,550
1980	413	227,933
1979	715	176,541
1978	374	171,263

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[1] Not included here are statistics for the Congressional Research Service, which answered 430,610 inquiries for members and committees of Congress in fiscal 1982.

[2] See appendix 6 for additional statistics.

[3] Includes entries for continuing bibliographies.

Circulation of volumes and other units		Direct reference services			
For use within the Library	Outside loans [4]	In person	By correspondence	By telephone	Total
		1,719	25,630	5,362	32,711
		1,719	25,630	5,362	32,711
		2,197	72	2,313	4,582
9,069	*518*	10,535	1,379	11,890	23,804
39,290	*6,849*	12,912	852	16,104	29,868
59,100	*275*	12,537	2,127	17,699	32,363
9,967	*2,340*	19,301	20,547	23,215	63,063
660,070		23,690	10,449	6,055	40,194
361,795	*2,414*	189,077	9,621	64,476	263,174
3,531	[5] 113,964	2,935	12,388	11,733	27,056
		731	7,178	2,713	10,622
3,700		23,978	5,151	7,299	36,428
456,069	*11,574*	72,628	1,200	20,477	94,305
126,946	*566*	15,233	1,713	9,343	26,289
58,904	*1,853*	11,646	3,829	20,427	35,902
39,208	*1,973*	10,829	7,314	20,218	38,361
32,107	*1,064*	16,662	2,323	16,956	35,941
81,795	*6,699*	47,433	3,443	17,057	67,933
38,180		6,984	1,018	8,087	16,089
1,979,731	113,964	479,308	90,604	276,062	845,974
848,725		268,947	3,191	81,211	353,349
11,594	4,492	3,602		3,055	6,657
			4,875	76,599	81,474
2,840,050	118,456	751,857	98,670	436,927	1,287,454
2,659,405	140,871	714,496	147,801	489,705	1,352,002
2,132,726	151,465	636,179	136,908	492,629	1,265,716
2,047,262	189,373	625,301	174,070	500,140	1,299,511
2,214,947	218,743	621,472	199,513	485,559	1,306,544

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[4] All loans except those made by the Law Library in the Capitol are made by the Loan Division; figures for other divisions (shown in italics) represent materials selected for loan.

[5] Includes 17,688 copies of items sent to borrowers in lieu of lending.

Appendix 6

Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped

	1981	1982
Purchase of sound reproducers	56,000	60,000
Acquisitions		
Books, including music		
Recorded titles	1,782	1,524
(containers) [1]	1,515,200	1,360,900
Press-braille titles	322	320
(volumes) [1]	50,800	54,000
Hand-copied braille titles	571	[2] 299
(volumes)	14,086	5,626
Cassette titles produced by volunteers	[3] 94	153
Cassette titles produced at NLS/BPH	119	117
Commercial music recordings (containers)	7,158	1,817
Large print music (volumes)	56	10
Magazines, including music		
Recorded titles	39	40
(containers) [1]	5,857,700	5,558,300
Press-braille titles	35	36
(volumes) [1]	693,900	721,000
Cassette titles produced by volunteers	4	4
Music scores		
Press-braille titles	447	725
(volumes)	2,412	3,439
Hand-copied braille masters	8	23
Hand-copied braille volumes	820	520
Large-type masters produced by volunteers	14	14
Large-type volumes produced by volunteers	14	14

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[1] Includes materials deposited in network libraries.
[2] Reflects NLS policy change regarding production by volunteers.
[3] Adjusted total.

	1981	1982
Certification of volunteers		
Braille transcribers	363	326
Braille proofreaders	7	9
Tape narrators	20	20
Circulation		
Regional and subregional libraries		
Recorded disc containers	11,332,400	10,667,600
Recorded cassette containers	[4] 5,648,700	6,372,800
Braille volumes	[4] 636,100	663,000
NLS/BPH direct service (overseas)		
Recorded disc books	[4] 4,300	3,900
Recorded cassette books	[4] 6,200	7,000
Braille books	[4] 100	100
NLS/BPH music direct service		
Recorded disc containers	1,200	700
Recorded cassette containers	[4] 5,500	8,600
Braille volumes	[4] 6,700	5,500
Large-type volumes	[4] 2,800	2,300
Interlibrary loan		
Multistate centers		
Recorded disc containers	18,500	21,500
Recorded cassette containers	[5] 9,000	18,400
Tapes (cassette and open-reel)	35,200	40,200
Braille volumes	[5] 10,700	13,500
NLS/BPH		
Recorded disc containers	400	500
Recorded cassette containers	100	100
Braille volumes	12,000	9,400
Duplication (cassette or open-reel)	4,600	4,000

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[4] Reflects change in reporting procedures.

[5] Revised to reflect receipt of fourth quarter reports.

	1981	1982
Readership		
Regional and subregional libraries [6]		
Recorded disc	319,680	298,550
Recorded cassette	283,110	306,840
Braille	18,120	17,970
NLS/BPH direct service (overseas)		
Recorded disc	230	260
Recorded cassette	240	300
Braille	30	20
NLS/BPH music direct service		
Recorded disc	[7] 1,100	1,600
Recorded cassette	[7] 2,100	3,200
Braille	[7] 1,500	1,100
Large-type	[7] 700	700

[6] Reflects revised policy for computing deposit collection readership.

[7] Reflects change in reporting procedures.

Appendix 7

Photoduplication

	Total 1981	Total 1982
Photostat exposures	15,273	11,179
Electrostatic prints		
Catalog cards	32,859	36,873
Other material	516,972	446,351
Negative microfilm exposures		
Catalog cards	199,361	66,228
Books, etc.		
Filmed at Library of Congress	10,801,365	9,814,365
Filmed in New Delhi	550,372	516,377
Positive microfilm (in feet)	4,121,440	4,005,305
Enlargement prints from microfilm	6,018	1,933
Photographic negatives (copy, line, and view)	9,323	6,858
Photographic contact prints	22,560	20,541
Photographic projection prints	11,400	13,007
Slides and transparencies (including color)	6,393	7,220
Black line and blueprints	1,345	1,041
Diazo (microfiche)	211,399	235,966

Appendix 8

Preservation and Restoration

	1981	1982
IN ORIGINAL FORM		
Books		
Volumes bound or rebound (commercial binding)	222,653	179,451
Rare book materials treated (volumes) [1]	3,010	5,601
Rare book materials surveyed (volumes)		11,096
Total volumes	225,663	196,148
Nonbook materials		
Manuscripts treated (individual sheets) [1]	7,006	17,924
Maps treated (individual atlas sheets) [1]	14,270	15,524
Prints and photographs treated (individual items) [1]	2,974	6,462
Total nonbook items	24,250	39,910
IN OTHER FORMS		
Brittle books and serials converted to microfilm (exposures)	3,350,000	3,417,195
Newspapers and periodicals converted to microfilm (exposures)		
Retrospective materials	706,349	757,977
Current materials	1,194,666	1,975,028
Deteriorating still-picture negatives converted to safety-base negatives	1,562	261
Deteriorating motion pictures replaced by or converted to safety-base film (feet)	60,708	920,487
Sound recordings		
Deteriorating discs converted to magnetic tape	5,792	6,528
Deteriorating tapes converted to magnetic tape	724	97
Deteriorating cylinders, wire recordings, etc., converted to magnetic tape	321	
Recordings cleaned and packed	7,656	7,212

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[1] The number of volumes or pages, etc., reported in any given year may vary considerably from previous years because of differences in treatment times for specific projects. Yearly total figures include both phased and full treatment projects.

Appendix 9

Employment

	1981	1982		
	Total	Paid from appropriations to the Library	Other funds	Total
Office of the Librarian	67	62	9	71
Management	899	743	176	919
National Programs	87	78	15	93
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	157	143		143
Total, National Programs	244	221	15	236
Copyright Office	567	546		546
Law Library	92	89		89
Congressional Research Service	852	834		834
Processing Services				
General services	971	993	7	1,000
Cataloging distribution service	395	391		391
Special foreign currency program	9	7		7
Total, Processing Services [1]	1,375	1,391	7	1,398
Research Services	1,105	936	217	1,153
Total, all departments	5,201	4,822	424	5,246

[1] Does not include local personnel hired for overseas programs.

Financial Statistics

SUMMARY

	Unobligated balance from previous year	Appropriations or receipts 1982
APPROPRIATED FUNDS		
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress	$304,503.33	[1] $121,503,204.23
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office		[2] 14,627,000.00
Salaries and expenses, Congressional Research Service		31,605,000.00
Books for the blind and physically handicapped		33,221,000.00
Collection and distribution of library materials, special foreign currency program	1,738,011.16	4,405,000.00
Furniture and furnishings	1,016,743.92	1,089,000.00
Total annual appropriations	3,059,258.41	206,450,204.23
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
Consolidated working funds		
No-year		1,337,603.00
1982		9,477,087.24
1982–83		676,643.00
Total transfers from other government agencies		11,491,333.24
GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS [3]	3,688,279.04	6,962,886.23
Total all funds	6,747,537.45	224,904,423.70

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[1] Includes Cataloging Distribution Service receipts, amounting to $6,327,204.23, that were available for obligation in accordance with Public Law 97–51, approved October 1, 1981.

[2] Includes copyright registration receipts, amounting to $5,000,000, that were available for obligation in accordance with Public Law 97–51, approved October 1, 1981.

[3] The principal value of all Library of Congress trust funds is invested as follows:

In the U.S. Treasury	
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard	[illegible]20,000
Public debt securities	[illegible]1,113
Permanent loan	[illegible]93,385
Total	6,224,498

Appendix 10

STATEMENT

Total available for obligation 1982	Obligated 1982	Unobligated balance not available	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1983
$121,807,707.56	$120,670,385.14	$885,345.27	$251,977.15
14,627,000.00	14,336,481.20	290,518.80	
31,605,000.00	31,574,177.77	30,822.23	
33,221,000.00	32,767,939.87	453,060.13	
6,143,011.16	3,415,093.59		2,727,917.57
2,105,743.92	1,606,447.45	18,401.79	480,894.68
209,509,462.64	204,370,525.02	1,678,148.22	3,460,789.40
1,337,603.00	1,337,603.00		
9,477,087.24	9,477,087.24		
676,643.00	676,643.00		
11,491,333.24	11,491,333.24		
10,651,165.27	6,744,010.63		3,907,154.64
231,651,961.15	222,605,868.89	1,678,148.22	7,367,944.04

Outside the U.S. Treasury (Market value September 30, 1982)

Archer M. Huntington Fund	$1,266,000
McKim Fund	1,103,000
Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund	61,000
Total	2,430,000
Total investments	8,654,498

GIFT AND

Fund and donor	Purpose
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard [a]	
Library of Congress Trust Fund,[b] U.S. Treasury investment accounts	
Babine, Alexis V., bequest	Purchase of Slavic material
Benjamin, William Evarts	Chair of American history, with surplus available for purchase and maintenance of materials for the historical collections of the Library
Bowker, R. R.	Bibliographical services
Carnegie Corporation of New York	Promotion and encouragement of an interest in and an understanding of fine arts in the United States
Coolidge (Elizabeth Sprague) Foundation, established by donation and bequest of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation
Elson (Louis C.) Memorial Fund, established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson	Provision of one or more annual, free public lectures on music or its literature
	Encouragement of public interest in music or its literature
Evans (Archibald B.) Fund	Purchase of original American 18th-century newspapers
Feinberg (Lenore B. and Charles E.) Fund	Purchase of books, manuscripts, and other materials by and about Walt Whitman and other American writers
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, established by the association	Enrichment of music collection
Guggenheim (Daniel) Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc.	Chair of aeronautics
Hanks, Nymphus C., bequest	Furtherance of work for the blind, particularly the provision of books for the Library of Congress to make available to the blind
Huntington, Archer M.	
Donation	Purchase of Hispanic material
Donation	Consultant in Spanish and Portuguese literature

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[a] Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard in the amount of $20,000 accepted by an act of Congress (Public Law 276, 62d Congress, approved August 20, 1912) and deposited with the U.S. Treasury.

TRUST FUNDS

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1982	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1982	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1983
$20,000.00	$4,630.48	$2,732.99	$7,363.47	$4,761.37	$2,602.10
6,684.74	2,964.99	859.82	3,824.81	723.95	3,100.86
83,083.31	34,641.22	10,910.67	45,551.89	3,857.86	41,694.03
14,843.15	4,735.53	1,227.63	5,963.16	(36.00)	5,999.16
93,307.98	7,452.83	7,716.92	15,169.75	4,212.08	10,957.67
804,444.26	106,194.03	109,926.59	216,120.62	86,647.27	129,473.35
6,000.00	2,710.75	496.25	3,207.00		3,207.00
6,585.03	1,783.18	544.63	2,327.81		2,327.81
25,000.00	11,532.32	4,628.36	16,160.68	4,027.57	12,133.11
1,000.00	271.85	92.84	364.69		364.69
11,659.09	3,467.05	1,592.61	5,059.66	3,096.83	1,962.83
90,654.22	90,879.22	17,661.74	108,540.96	25,136.42	83,404.54
5,227.31	5,097.20	1,078.57	6,175.77	860.00	5,315.77
112,305.74	16,103.05	10,580.80	26,683.85	10,016.02	16,667.83
49,746.52	15,240.93	5,406.81	20,647.74	3,550.00	17,097.74

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[1] Authorized under Public Law 541, 68th Congress, March 3, 1925, as amended, "An Act to create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board and for other purposes."

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Trust Fund, U.S. Treasury investment accounts—Continued	
Huntington, Archer M.—Continued	
Bequest	Equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room and maintenance of a chair of English-language poetry
Jurow (Mae and Irving) Fund	Provision of harpsichord concerts at the Library
Kaplan (Milton) Fund	Purchase of 18th- and 19th-century American prints, drawings, and photographs
Kostelanetz (Andre) Fund	Purchase of books, manuscripts, kinescopes, recordings, and other materials for the Music Division
Koussevitzky (Serge) Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc.	Furtherance of the art of music composition
Kroyt (Boris and Sonya) Memorial Fund	Benefit the concert program developed through the Music Division
Longworth (Nicholas) Foundation in the Library of Congress, established by the friends of the late Nicholas Longworth	Furtherance of music
Miller, Dayton C., bequest	Benefit of the Dayton C. Miller Collection of Flutes
National Library for the Blind, established by the National Library for the Blind, Inc.	Provision of reading matter for the blind and the employment of blind persons to provide library services for the blind
Pennell, Joseph, bequest	Purchase of materials in the fine arts for the Pennell Collection
Porter (Henry Kirke) Memorial Fund, established by Annie-May Hegeman	Maintenance of a consultantship or other appropriate purpose
Reid (Samuel Chester) Trust Fund	Provision of a yearly grant to a "promising, talented, and creative writer of the American Scene"
Roberts Fund, established under bequest of Margaret A. Roberts	Benefit of the Library of Congress, its collections, and its services
Scala (Norman P.) Memorial Fund, established under bequest of Norman P. Scala	Arrangement, editing, and publication of materials in the Scala bequest
Sonneck Memorial Fund, established by the Beethoven Association	Aid and advancement of musical research

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1982	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1982	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1983
$98,525.40	$9,895.55	$8,714.02	$18,609.57	$11,887.68	$6,721.89
50,000.00	5,848.06	6,832.33	12,680.39	3,288.35	9,392.04
2,985.00	1,027.51	408.11	1,435.62	420.65	1,014.97
10,000.00	1,301.23	1,366.66	2,667.89		2,667.89
208,099.41	83,198.61	31,667.94	114,866.55	47,009.80	67,856.75
92,245.61	3,912.50	12,677.67	16,590.17		16,590.17
10,691.59	5,459.20	1,756.59	7,215.79		7,215.79
20,548.18	2,670.03	1,699.47	4,369.50	1,062.63	3,306.87
36,015.00	18,753.41	5,078.93	23,832.34	1,074.00	22,758.34
303,250.46	9,920.07	25,080.29	35,000.36	30,988.89	4,011.47
290,500.00	87,458.13	39,696.14	127,154.27	10,295.92	116,858.35
74,126.07	2,186.80	10,128.86	12,315.66		12,315.66
62,703.75	37,695.91	9,225.09	46,921.00	(290.00)	47,211.00
92,228.85	14,530.48	8,435.51	22,965.99	2,305.95	20,660.04
12,088.13	9,128.24	1,807.53	10,935.77	(3,000.00)	13,935.77

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Trust Fund, U.S. Treasury investment accounts—Continued	
Stern (Alfred Whital) Memorial Fund, established by the family of the late Alfred Whital Stern	Maintenance of and addition to the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana, including the publication of guides and reproductions of parts of the collection
Swann (Caroline and Erwin) Memorial Fund	Maintenance of an exhibit of cartoon and caricature originals
Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Poetry and Literature Fund	Development of appreciation and understanding of good literature and poetry in this country, and for the presentation of literature in general
Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Foundation, established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall	Maintenance of collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows given by Mrs. Whittall, and presentation of programs in which those instruments are used
Wilbur, James B.	
Donation	Reproduction of manuscript sources on American history in European archives
Bequest	Establishment of a chair of geography
Bequest	Preservation of source materials for American history
Total, U.S. Treasury investment accounts	
Library of Congress Trust Fund, bank investment department accounts	
Huntington, Archer M.[a]	Equipment for and maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room, and maintenance of a chair of English-language poetry
McKim Fund, established under bequest of Mrs. W. Duncan McKim	Support of the composition and performance of chamber music for violin and piano and of related activities
Swann (Caroline and Erwin) Memorial Fund	Establishment and maintenance of an exhibit of cartoon and caricature originals
Total, bank investment department accounts	
Library of Congress Gift Fund	
Abrams (Harry N.) Fund	Purchase of copies of *Treasures of the Library of Congress*

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[a] Investments held by the Bank of New York valued at approximately $1,266,000; half of the income accrues to the Library of Congress.

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1982	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1982	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1983
$27,548.58	$7,291.85	$3,764.82	$11,056.67	$1,908.50	$9,148.17
700,000.00	48,397.57	98,885.63	147,283.20	43,495.05	103,788.15
957,977.79	227,703.62	147,063.85	374,767.47	150,806.37	223,961.10
1,538,609.44	286,193.03	218,328.81	504,521.84	288,461.56	216,060.28
192,671.36	58,515.72	21,589.75	80,105.47	18,691.92	61,413.55
81,856.92	25,723.55	7,577.83	33,301.38	5,905.61	27,395.77
31,285.29	7,587.43	2,587.34	10.174.77		10,174.77
6,204,498.18	1,257,472.65	837,097.41	2,094,570.06	756,404.88	1,338,165.18
	21,471.88	46,852.52	68,324.40	37,126.88	31,197.52
	14,028.47	177,000.00	191,028.47	165,940.89	25,087.58
	3,540.08	47.55	3,587.63	3,587.63	
	39,040.43	223,900.07	262,940.50	206,655.40	56,285.10
	11,718.97	[8](11,718.97)			

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[7] Bequest of Mrs. W. Duncan McKim, principally in the form of securities, valued at approximately $1,103,000, held by the American Security and Trust Company for the Trust Fund Board. All the income accrues to the Library of Congress. Income invested in short-term securities is valued at approximately $208,000.

[8] Reflects transfer of previous year's receipts to the Verner W. Clapp Publication Fund.

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
Ackerman, Carl W., estate of	Publication of a catalog of the Carl Ackerman Collection
Africana Acquisitions Fund	Purchase of publications for the Africana Collection
Alaska, State of	Furtherance of a cooperative project for the arrangement, description, and microfilming of the records of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of North America, Diocese of Alaska
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies	Toward preparation of a bibliography of Slavic and East European studies
American Bar Association	Expenses in connection with a celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Law Library
American Council of Learned Societies	Furtherance of a program for the acquisition of publications from Europe
American Folklife Center, various donors	Toward expenses of the Center
American Institute of Architects Foundation, Inc.	Preservation of drawings from the 1792 competition for designs for the Capitol and the President's House
American Library Association	For use by the director of the Processing Department
American Psychological Association	Furtherance of work in the Manuscript Division in connection with the Archives of the Association
American-Scandinavian Foundation	Expenses of a symposium on Scandinavian children's literature
Annenberg Fund, Inc.	Support of the Book Garden
Baugh (Harvey) Memorial Fund	Expenses of plantings on the Library's grounds
Belmear (Herbert W.) Memorial Fund	For use by employees in emergency situations
Bloch (Ernest) Society	Furtherance of music
Bogdonoff Fund	Support of chamber music concerts at the Library of Congress
Book-of-the-Month Club, Inc.	Expenses of the exhibit "A Nation of Readers"
Business Week Magazine	For use by the Copyright Office
Cafritz (Morris and Gwendolyn) Foundation	Seminars to commemorate or celebrate important events or persons

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1982	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1982	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1983
	$515.15		$515.15	$515.15	
	430.32		430.32		$430.32
	4,000.00		4,000.00		4,000.00
	18,585.64	$4,500.00	23,085.64	14,628.22	8,457.42
		4,000.00	4,000.00	2,743.43	1,256.57
				(58.00)	58.00
	1,293.42	944.09	2,237.51	2,083.09	154.42
	3,015.48		3,015.48		3,015.48
	1,275.26	100.00	1,375.26	69.58	1,305.68
	1,000.00		1,000.00		1,000.00
		10,000.00	10,000.00	2,200.00	7,800.00
		6,667.00	6,667.00		6,667.00
		238.00	238.00		238.00
	215.00		215.00		215.00
	189.97		189.97	189.97	
	5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00	
		30,000.00	30,000.00	29,804.06	195.94
	5,314.67	300.00	5,614.67	1,255.76	4,358.91
	23,726.03		23,726.03	1,419.58	22,306.45

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
Cafritz (Morris and Gwendolyn) Foundation–Continued	Support of the opening program for the Performing Arts Library in the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts
	Support of the Council of Scholars
Center for the Book, various donors	Expenses of the Center
Centro Venezolano Americano	Support of activities relating to the special collections
Childs (James Bennett) Fund	Support of publications and programs concerning government documents
Congressional Continuing Education Fund, various donors	Toward expenses of programs offered by the Congressional Research Service to members of Congress and their staffs
Council of Scholars Fund	To support activities of the council
Council on Library Resources, Inc.	To facilitate the sale of machine-readable cataloging records and information
	Support of a survey of online public catalog users
	Support of the Linked System Project
Croft (William and Adeline) Fund	Furtherance of the Library's music programs and acquisitions for the music collection
Documents Expediting Project, various contributors	Distribution of documents to participating libraries
Engelhard (Charles W.) Fund	Chair of history or literature in his memory
Evans (Luther H.) Memorial Fund	Purchase of materials for the collections that foster world peace and understanding
Federal Library Committee, various donors	Expenses of the committee
Feinberg (Lenore B. and Charles E.) Fund	Purchase of books, manuscripts, and other materials by and about Walt Whitman and other American writers
Finlandia Foundation, Inc.	Purchase of noncurrent materials in the Finnish field
Ford Foundation	Support of a revised and enlarged edition of Edmund C. Burnett's *Letters of Members of the Continental Congress*

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1982	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1982	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1983
	$7,767.18		$7,767.18		$7,767.18
	14,807.44	$2,149.08	16,956.52	$4,954.16	12,002.36
	55,715.08	64,491.66	120,206.74	78,857.13	41,349.61
	459.77	2,897.04	3,356.81	478.18	2,878.63
	1,420.70	153.75	1,574.45		1,574.45
	1,843.45	2,844.07	4,687.52	1,424.89	3,262.63
		10,003.50	10,003.50		10,003.50
	17,943.88		17,943.88	4,633.55	13,310.33
	3,384.76	10,000.00	13,384.76	6,666.29	6,718.47
		64,576.00	64,576.00	24,576.00	40,000.00
		25,040.00	25,040.00	10,569.94	14,470.06
	148,791.67	133,598.75	282,390.42	219,638.20	62,752.22
	38,163.45	30,000.00	68,163.45	17,501.85	50,661.60
		800.00	800.00		800.00
	115,059.42	135,850.55	250,909.97	2,872.96	248,037.01
	205.09		205.09	47.12	157.97
	107.55		107.55		107.55
	6,969.12		6,969.12	1,153.51	5,815.61

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
Ford Foundation—Continued	Support of advisory groups of the Task Force on Goals, Organization, and Planning
Foreign program, various contributors	Support of the program for cataloging material purchased under Public Law 480 in Egypt Israel
	Support of the program for the purchase of material in Bangladesh under Public Law 480
	Support of the program for the purchase of material in foreign countries under Public Law 480 Fiscal year 1962 Fiscal year 1981 Fiscal year 1982
	Support of the program for the purchase of material in Indonesia under the terms of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended in 1968
	Acquisition of publications from Brazil
	Acquisition of publications from Sri Lanka
	Acquisition of publications from the Middle East
	Acquisition of publications from Nepal
	Acquisition of publications from Burma
Forest Press, Inc.	Toward the cost of a five-year project to edit the 19th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification*
Friends of Music, various donors	Furtherance of music
Friends of the Folk Archive, various donors	Expenses of the Archive of Folk Song
German Marshall Fund of the United States	Expenses of a study of corporate-shareholder tax integration in selected European countries by the Congressional Research Service
Gish (Lillian) Foundation	Furtherance of the Library's programs
Gottscho (Samuel H.) Fund	Acquisition of photographic negatives from the Gottscho-Schleisner Archives
Green (Constance McLaughlin) Fund	Purchase of materials for the general collections of the Library

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1982	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1982	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1983
	$370.07		$370.07		$370.07
	1,794.81		1,794.81	$1,794.81	
	4,478.31		4,478.31	932.59	3,545.72
	17,930.04	$18,198.00	36,128.04	12,292.64	23,835.40
	97.85		97.85	97.85	
	12,000.00		12,000.00	11,500.00	500.00
		15,000.00	15,000.00		15,000.00
	111,535.93	76,406.00	187,941.93	145,304.13	42,637.80
		450.00	450.00		450.00
	20,799.87	18,684.00	39,483.87	16,040.14	23,443.73
	36,446.29	296,373.10	332,819.39	187,567.90	145,251.49
	17,912.75	19,638.00	37,550.75	12,748.80	24,801.95
	1,050.00	1,750.00	2,800.00		2,800.00
	7,879.93	113,922.30	121,802.23	93,105.38	28,696.85
	3,283.82	4,125.00	7,408.82	4,535.37	2,873.45
	1,415.25	216.50	1,631.75	914.35	717.40
	61.03		61.03		61.03
	26,386.53		26,386.53	181.13	26,205.40
	17,212.35		17,212.35	11,347.05	5,865.30
	5.00		5.00	5.00	

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
Gulbenkian Foundation	Acquisition of Armenian books and periodicals published before 1967
Heineman Foundation	Purchase of [illegible] material of special interest to the Music Div[illegible]
Hispanic Publication Fund, various donors	For use by the Librarian in the support of Hispanic activities of the Library
Insurance Company of North America	Furtherance of the Library's preservation program
IBM Corp.	Toward preparation of the Charles and Ray Eames Collection
Kennedy (John F.) Center for the Performing Arts	Purchase of library materials for the center
Knight, John	Furtherance of the Library's program for the blind
Knoxville International Energy Exposition	Toward expenses of a folklife festival in conjunction with the 1982 World's Fair
Librarian's Office, various donors	Purchase of special material for the office
	Toward expenses of support services
Loeffler, Elise Fay, bequest	Purchase of music
Louchheim, Katie S.	Processing her papers in the Manuscript Division
Louchheim (Katie and Walter) Fund	Distribution of tape recordings of concerts to broadcasting stations
Louisiana Colonial Records Project, various contributors	To microfilm Louisiana colonial documents
Luce, Clare Boothe	Furtherance of the work of organizing her personal papers in the Library of Congress
Luce, Henry R.	Furtherance of the work of organizing the Clare Boothe Luce papers in the Library of Congress
Marwick (Lawrence) Memorial Fund	Purchase of trees to be planted on the grounds of the Thomas Jefferson Building
McGraw-Hill, Inc.	Furtherance of the program to develop a Center for the Book in the Library of Congress

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1982	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1982	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1983
	$79.69		$79.69	$79.69	
		$7,500.00	7,500.00	4,677.78	$2,822.22
	10,105.07	212.50	10,317.57	1,450.00	8,867.57
	18,274.79		18,274.79	3,257.96	15,016.83
	147,674.73		147,674.73	(408.81)	148,083.54
	2.19		2.19	(11.39)	13.58
	290.27		290.27	215.00	75.27
	163.23		163.23	17.65	145.58
	19,605.89	886.12	20,492.01	17,743.31	2,748.70
	8,585.00	2,469.00	11,054.00		11,054.00
	525.31		525.31		525.31
	429.28		429.28		429.28
	17,095.55	[a] 8,601.65	25,697.20	18,005.80	7,691.40
	43.29		43.29		43.29
	4,447.05		4,447.05		4,447.05
	1,884.46		1,884.46		1,884.46
		424.50	424.50	424.50	
	758.80		758.80	758.80	

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[a] Does not include securities, valued at approximately $61,000, held by the American Security and Trust Company for the Trust Fund Board. All of the income accrues to the Library of Congress.

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
Mellon, Paul	Purchase of a collection of Sigmund Freud letters
Middle East Studies Association	Expenses of the Near East Union List Project
Morrow (Malcolm) Memorial Fund	Acquisition of scientific materials for the collections of the Library
Mumford (L. Quincy) Memorial Fund	Purchase of retrospective children's literature for addition to the collections
National Serials Data Program, various donors	Toward expenses of the program
Naval Historical Foundation	Processing the Naval Historical Foundation Collections deposited in the Library of Congress
Organization of American States	Preparation of a third edition of the *National Directory of Latin Americanists*
Petcoff (Peter) Memorial Fund	Purchase of a tree to be planted on the grounds of the Thomas Jefferson Building
Portner (Mildred Chaffin) Fund	Toward expenses to retain in a consulting capacity experts in the preservation of records created by the Library of Congress
Program for the blind, various donors	Furtherance of the Library's program for the blind
Publications, various donors	Toward expenses of publications
Radio Corporation of America	For use by the Music Division
Research Libraries Group, various donors	Acquisition of publications from Eastern Africa
Rhode Island, State of	Support of the Rhode Island Folklife Project
Rizzuto, Angel A, estate of	Arrangement, publication, and preservation of the photographs of New York known as the Anthony Angel Collection
Rosenwald (Lessing J.) Fund	Purchase of books to be added to the Rosenwald Collection
Rowman and Littlefield, Inc.	Editing and preparation costs in connection with the quinquennial edition of the Library of Congress *National Union Catalog* Preparation cost in connection with the filming of the *Slavic (Cyrillic) Union Catalog*

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1982	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1982	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1983
	$2.39		$2.39		$2.39
	24,902.75	$50,821.88	75,724.63	$63,868.01	11,856.62
		345.00	345.00		345.00
		740.00	740.00		740.00
	95.04		95.04	95.04	
	610.98		610.98		610.98
	4,509.14	5,000.00	9,509.14	(.49)	9,509.63
		108.00	108.00	108.00	
	1,955.00	500.00	2,455.00		2,455.00
	672.52	1,986.89	2,659.41	1,840.50	818.91
	1,585.85		1,585.85		1,585.85
	1,524.23	157.53	1,681.76	1,219.10	462.66
	6,523.01	13,835.00	20,358.01	9,934.79	10,423.22
	134.00		134.00	125.94	8.06
	767.08		767.08		767.08
	7.50		7.50	7.50	
	125,092.22		125,092.22	17,581.90	107,510.32
	10,000.00		10,000.00		10,000.00

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
Schwartz (Bern) Photographic Fund	Acquisition of original photographic prints, negatives, and transparencies
Seagram (Joseph E.) & Sons, Inc.	Support of expenses of the program marking the gift of Seagram County Court House Archives
	Expenses of matting photographs from the Seagram County Court House Project
Sears, Roebuck and Co.	Support of a seminar on the acquisition of Latin American library materials
Sham, Donald	Purchase of backup microfilm copies of damaged volumes in the Law [illegible]ary
Skaggs Foundation	Support of the Federal Cylinder Project
Sonneck, Oscar G., bequest	Purchase of an original music manuscript or manuscripts
Standard Oil Company of California	Support of a meeting of the Council of Scholars
Stern (Alfred Whital) Publication Fund	Toward expenses of cataloging the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana
Surplus Book Disposal Project, various donors	Toward expenses of the project
Swann Foundation	Support of exhibitions of caricatures and cartoons
	Toward expenses of the exhibition of the work of José Guadalupe Posada and related publications
Task Force on Goals, Organization, and Planning, various donors	Support of advisory groups of this organization
Time-Life Books, Inc.	Purchase of Library materials for the collections of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division
Times Mirror	Support of expenses of the dinner honoring the book *Treasures of the Library of Congress*
Tinker Foundation	Support of the third edition of the *National Directory of Latin Americanists*
United States-Spanish Committee for Educational and Cultural Affairs	Support of Spanish Scholars of the Council of Scholars

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1982	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1982	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1983
		$6,600.00	$6,600.00	$2,241.98	$4,358.02
	$1,744.00		1,744.00	1,744.00	
	13,524.61		13,524.61	7,523.59	6,001.02
	153.75	[10] (153.75)			
	41.87		41.87		41.87
		15,000.00	15,000.00	144.00	14,856.00
	4,156.91		4,156.91	2,681.98	1,474.93
	12,764.61		12,764.61	12,764.61	
	4,391.01	77.50	4,468.51		4,468.51
	6,718.36	18,028.82	24,747.18	5,977.38	18,769.80
	50.00		50.00	50.00	
	37.63		37.63	37.63	
	363.08		363.08	(85.00)	448.08
	10,000.00	2,500.00	12,500.00		12,500.00
	2,416.03		2,416.03	24.00	2,392.03
	16,901.95	32,600.00	49,501.95	36,371.50	13,130.45
	8,000.00		8,000.00	8,000.00	

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[10] Reflects transfer of previous year's receipts to the James Bennett Childs Memorial Fund.

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
United Technologies	Support of the American Cowboy Exhibition
Waters (Edward N.) Fund	Publication of facsimiles of rare and significant items, especially manuscripts, in the Music Division
Wilkins, Emily Howell, estate of	Purchase of antique stringed musical instruments
Total, Library of Congress Gift Fund	
Revolving fund service fees	
American Folklife Center	Support of publications and related expenses
Cafritz Foundation Scholarly Activities Fund	Support of publication of Library exhibit catalogs and related expenses
Clapp (Verner W.) Publication Fund	Support of publications
Da Capo Fund	Support of concerts, publications, recordings, and broadcasts relating to Music Division programs and collections
Frissell (Toni) Fund	Maintenance of the Toni Frissell Collection of photographs in the Library of Congress
Green (Constance McLaughlin) Revolving Fund	Support of materials related to the Library of Congress and its collections
Photoduplication Service	Support of reproduction of materials in various forms
Pickford (Mary) Company	Support of the preservation of motion picture and television program films from nonprofit film archives
Recording Laboratory	Support of reproduction of materials in recorded form
Traveling Exhibits Fund	Support of traveling exhibits
Various Donors	Conversion of motion picture film to a safety base
Total service fees	
Total, all gift and trust funds	

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1982	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1982	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1983
		$100,000.00	$100,000.00	$71,449.60	$28,550.40
	$1,350.00		1,350.00		1,350.00
	5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00
	1,265,538.42	1,360,438.06	2,625,976.48	1,221,507.61	1,404,468.87
	7,189.50	33,697.11	46,886.61	40,527.22	6,359.39
	8,185.68	12,895.70	21,081.38	13,154.87	7,926.51
	64,178.24	134,685.05	198,863.29	195,909.08	2,954.21
	38,332.86	35,073.76	73,406.62	38,704.81	34,701.81
	1,144.45	481.00	1,625.45	185.00	1,440.45
	23,857.43	55,499.76	79,357.19	71,756.24	7,600.95
	736,458.42	3,875,324.26	4,611,782.68	3,817,538.86	794,243.82
	1,508.75		1,508.75		1,508.75
	183,708.67	291,518.70	475,227.37	301,771.24	173,456.13
	3,694.03	47,709.50	51,403.53	20,042.55	31,360.98
	53,339.03	45,832.86	99,171.89	55,091.50	44,080.39
	1,121,597.06	4,538,717.70	5,660,314.76	4,554,681.37	1,105,633.39
	3,688,279.04	6,962,886.23	10,651,165.27	6,744,010.63	3,907,154.64

SUMMARY OF TREASURY INVESTMENTS

Permanent loan principal	
Balance October 1, 1981	$4,788,159.71
Plus additions	
April 16, 1982	5,225.00
8½% market bonds due May 15, 1994–99, purchased on January 7, 1976 (face value $1,340,000)	
Permanent loan balance September 30, 1982	4,793,384.71
Income invested in 11⅞% market notes due September 30, 1982 (face value $455,000)	407,109.55
Income on Treasury investments	

AND RELATED INCOME

Interest on permanent loan	Interest on 8½% market bonds due May 15, 1994–99 (net)	Interest on 11⅞% market notes due September 30, 1982	Total income fiscal 1982
	$111,678.06		
$654,616.22			
		$70,803.13	
654,616.22	111,678.06	70,803.13	837,097.41

Appendix 11

Legislation

Public Law 97–51, Approved October 1, 1981, made continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1982 through September 30, 1982, for the Legislative Branch. Section 101(c) of this act established appropriated amounts for the Library of Congress by reference to H.R. 4120, which passed the House of Representatives on July 9, 1981. This act provides funds for the Library of Congress as follows:

Salaries and Expenses	
Library of Congress [1]	$111,989,000
Copyright Office [2]	9,123,000
Congressional Research Service	30,000,000
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	33,221,000
Collection and distribution of library materials	
U.S. currency	429,000
U.S.-owned foreign currency	3,976,000
Furniture and furnishings	1,089,000

Public Law 97–221, approved July 23, 1982, provided authorization for federal agencies to use flexible and compressed employee work schedules.

Public Law 97–257, approved September 10, 1982, made supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1982. The act appropriated the following additional amounts for increased pay costs:

Salaries and Expenses	
Library of Congress [3]	3,187,000
Copyright Office	504,000
Congressional Research Service	1,605,000

Public Law 97–264, signed into law on September 24, 1982, amends the act establishing a Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise to allow the devise to earn a rate of interest determined by the prevailing market interest rate on marketable government securities and authorizes the permanent committee to receive royalties or other income generated by its publications or which otherwise becomes available to the committee.

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[1] No more than $6,500,000 of the funds credited to this appropriation during fiscal year 1982 from receipts from the sale of catalog cards, technical publications, etc., shall be available for obligation during the fiscal year.

[2] No more than $5,000,000 of the funds credited to this appropriation during fiscal 1982 from copyright receipts shall be available for obligation during the fiscal year.

[3] No more than $125,000 of the unobligated balance of that part of the appropriation "Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress" initially for the fiscal year 1980 and continued until September 30, 1982, for the moving costs to the James Madison Memorial Building, is further continued available until September 30, 1983.

Appendix 12

Exhibits

NEW MAJOR EXHIBITIONS

JAMES MADISON AND THE SEARCH FOR NATIONHOOD. More than 150 manuscripts, maps, rare books, broadsides, newspapers, historical prints, watercolors, drawings, examples of decorative art, and oil paintings—including the largest number of portraits of Madison ever assembled—to illustrate the life and times of the fourth President of the United States. November 1981 to September 1982.

TO GROWL WARNINGS: CARTOONISTS ON FDR. Forty drawings by such celebrated political cartoonists as Clifford Berryman, C. D. Batchelor, Edwin Marcus, and Herblock depicting events of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's presidency to commemorate the 100th anniversary of his birth. Opened January 1982.

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS 39TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. More than 150 black-and-white and color photographs of events taken by members of the association during 1981. April to August 1982.

A NATION OF READERS. On exhibit were such unusual published works as Beadle's Dime Novels, Armed Services Editions printed for soldiers in World War II, Little Blue Books, McGuffey's Readers, and comic books, illustrating the significance and variety of books in American life from the colonial period to the present. Opened April 1982.

FOCUS ON THE PERFORMING ARTS: THE PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHY OF BERN SCHWARTZ. A selection of forty-one portraits of well-known personalities, including Alistair Cooke, Claire Bloom, Alec Guinness, and Laurence Olivier. Opened April 1982.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS OF FINE PRINTS. Sixty fine prints illustrating a number of different styles and techniques of printmaking, from early English examples to the modern work of Robert Rauschenberg, Nancy McIntyre, Jim Dine, Claes Oldenberg, and Frank Stella. Opened September 1982.

CONTINUING MAJOR EXHIBITIONS

TEN FIRST STREET, SOUTHEAST: CONGRESS BUILDS A LIBRARY, 1886–1897. Closed December 1981.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN POSTERS ON VIEW. Closed March 1982.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

TENTH ANNUAL LC EMPLOYEE ART AND CRAFT SHOW. December 1981 to January 1982.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. December 1981 to July 1982.

WALT WHITMAN'S "LEAVES OF GRASS." Opened August 1982.

THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LAW LIBRARY. Opened September 1982.

CONTINUING SPECIAL EXHIBITS

GENERATION TO GENERATION: SHARING THE INTANGIBLE. Closed January 1982.

HIGHLIGHTS OF A DECADE, KENNEDY CENTER. Closed March 1982.

HOUSES OF JUSTICE: COUNTY COURT ARCHITECTURE. Closed March 1982.

TRAVELING EXHIBITS

AUTOCHROMES: COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY COMES OF AGE. Shown in Kansas City, Missouri, Dayton, Ohio, New York, New York, Norman, Oklahoma, and Mobile, Alabama.

WOMEN LOOK AT WOMEN. Shown in Palm Beach, Florida, Los Angeles, California, and Columbia, Missouri.

COLOR AND THE GRAPHIC ARTS. Shown in Santa Fe, New Mexico, Wichita, Kansas, Richmond, Virginia, and St. Charles, Illinois.

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS 38TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Shown in San Bernardino, California, Spartanburg, South Carolina, Middleton, Connecticut, and United States embassies in Europe.

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS 39TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Shown in Austin, Texas.

GENERATION TO GENERATION: SHARING THE INTANGIBLE. Shown in Barre, Vermont, Hood River, Oregon, and Los Angeles, California.

HOUSES OF JUSTICE: COUNTY COURT ARCHITECTURE. Shown in Columbus, Ohio, and Carbondale, Illinois.

Appendix 13

Concerts, Lectures, and Other Programs

CONCERTS

Presented under the Auspices of tne Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation

1981

OCTOBER 30. Leslie Guinn, baritone; the National Symphony String Quartet; Toshiko Kohno, flute; Rudolph Vrbsky, oboe; Kenneth Harbison, percussion; Dotian Carter, harp; Robert Parris, piano.

NOVEMBER 13. Harry Clark, violoncello; Sanda Schuldmann, piano.

DECEMBER 4. Hermann Baumann, horn; Samuel Sanders, piano.

1982

JANUARY 22. Music for a While.

JANUARY 29. Dorian Woodwind Quintet; Diane Curry, mezzo-soprano.

FEBRUARY 12. The Alberni Quartet.

MARCH 30. Jens Peter Larsen, lecturer; The Ensemble for Early Music.

MARCH 31. The Esterhazy Baryton Trio.

APRIL 3. Music from Marlboro.

Presented under the Auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation

1981

OCTOBER 1, 2. The Juilliard String Quartet with Menahem Pressler, piano.

OCTOBER 8, 9. The Juilliard String Quartet with William Parker, baritone, and William Huckaby, piano.

OCTOBER 15, 16. The Juilliard String Quartet with Lawrence Dutton, viola.

OCTOBER 22, 23. The Juilliard String Quartet.

DECEMBER 17, 18. The Juilliard String Quartet with Itzhak Perlman, violin, and Jorge Bolet, piano.

1982

MARCH 25, 26. The Juilliard String Quartet.

APRIL 1, 2. The Juilliard String Quartet with Bernard Greenhouse, violoncello.

APRIL 8, 9. The Juilliard String Quartet.

APRIL 15, 16. The Juilliard String Quartet.

MAY 21. The Muir String Quartet.

MAY 28. The Emmanuel Wind Quintet.

SEPTEMBER 30. The Juilliard String Quartet.

Presented under the Auspices of the McKim Fund

1981

NOVEMBER 6. Pierre d'Archambeau, violin; Sanda Schuldmann, piano.

NOVEMBER 14. Concerts from the Collections: Music of Aaron Copland.

NOVEMBER 27. Daniel Heifetz, violin; Dwight Peltzer, piano.

DECEMBER 5. Concerts from the Collections: Music of Erich Wolfgang Korngold.

DECEMBER 11. Robert McDuffie, violin; William Black, piano.

1982

JANUARY 8. Alexander Schneider, violin; Peter Serkin, piano.

JANUARY 15. Charles Treger, violin; Andre Watts, piano.

FEBRUARY 5. Dong Suk Kang, violin; Barry Snyder, piano.

MARCH 19. Jaime Laredo, violin; Michael Tree, viola; Samuel Sanders, piano.

APRIL 30. Igor Ozim, violin; Ilse von Alpenheim, piano.

MAY 14. Nadia Salerno-Sonnenberg, violin; Sondra Rivers, piano.

JUNE 17. Concerts from the Collections: Music of Igor Stravinsky.

SEPTEMBER 16. Stanley Sadie, lecturer; Sergiu Luca, violin; Malcolm Bilson, fortepiano.

SEPTEMBER 17. Sergiu Luca, violin; Malcolm Bilson, fortepiano.

SEPTEMBER 19. Sergiu Luca, violin; Malcolm Bilson, fortepiano.

SEPTEMBER 24. Sergiu Luca, violin; Malcolm Bilson, fortepiano.

SEPTEMBER 26. Sergiu Luca, violin; Malcolm Bilson, fortepiano.

Presented under the Auspices of the Da Capo Fund

1981

NOVEMBER 7. Music from Marlboro (Gift of Mrs. Samuel Bogdonoff).

NOVEMBER 20. The Panocha String Quartet (Gift of Mrs. Samuel Bogdonoff).

1982

FEBRUARY 20. Music from Marlboro.

APRIL 23. Samuel Rhodes, viola; Robert McDonald, piano (Gift of Mrs. Cameron Baird).

JUNE 15. Summer Chamber Music Festival.

JUNE 18. Summer Chamber Music Festival.

JUNE 22. Summer Chamber Music Festival.

JUNE 25. Summer Chamber Music Festival.

JUNE 29. Summer Chamber Music Festival.

Presented under the Auspices of the William and Adeline Croft Fund

1982

FEBRUARY 18, 19. The Beaux Arts Trio.

FEBRUARY 25, 26. The Beaux Arts Trio.

MARCH 3, 4. The Beaux Arts Trio.

Presented under the Auspices of the Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress

1981

NOVEMBER 24. The Exotic Muse.

Presented under the Auspices of the Mae and Irving Jurow Fund

1982

MARCH 12. Anner Bylsma, Baroque cello; Robert Kohnen, harpsichord.

POETRY READINGS, LECTURES, AND DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES

1981

OCTOBER 5. Maxine Kumin, 1980–82 Consultant in Poetry, reading from her fiction and poetry.

1982

MAY 4. Maxine Kumin, lecture, "The Poet and the Mule."

Presented under the Auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund

1981

OCTOBER 19–20. Donal Donnelly in a dramatic program about George Bernard Shaw entitled "My Astonishing Self."

OCTOBER 26. Richard Shelton and Leslie Marmon Silko reading their poems.

NOVEMBER 2. Isaac Bashevis Singer lecturing and reading from his stories.

NOVEMBER 9. Diane Ackerman, Philip Appleman, John Gardner, and Gene Roddenberry reading from their work, and Maxine Kumin reading from the work of Ursula Le Guin (who was unable to attend), as part of the Conference on Science and Literature.

NOVEMBER 9–10. Conference on Science and Literature.

NOVEMBER 23. Eleanor Ross Taylor and Charles Wright reading their poems.

DECEMBER 1. Madeline DeFrees and Patricia Goedicke reading their poems.

1982

FEBRUARY 9. Audre Lorde and Marge Piercy reading their poems.

FEBRUARY 23. Joyce Kornblatt and H. L. Van Brunt reading from their work.

MARCH 8. Hayden Carruth reading his poems.

MARCH 10. Richard Ellmann delivering a James Joyce centennial lecture.

MARCH 29. Irving Feldman and Lisel Mueller reading their poems.

APRIL 13. Luise Rainer, recitation of Tennyson's *Enoch Arden*.

APRIL 20. Czeslaw Milosz reading his poems. William Jay Smith introduced Mr. Milosz.

APRIL 26. Ray Bradbury, lecture, "Beyond 1984: What to Do When the Doom Doesn't Arrive!"

SEPTEMBER 13. MacLeish Memorial Program. Readings by John C. Broderick, Samuel Hazo, Anthony Hecht, Pat Hingle, William Meredith, and Julia Randall.

Library of Congress Publications[1]

ACCESSIONS LISTS. Subscriptions available to libraries from the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, at the addresses indicated.

AFGHANISTAN. Karachi-LOC, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Annual.

BANGLADESH. New Delhi-LOC, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Semiannual.

BRAZIL. American Consulate General, APO Miami 34030. Monthly.

EASTERN AFRICA. Karachi-LOC, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Bimonthly.

INDIA. New Delhi-LOC, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Monthly.

MIDDLE EAST. Karachi-LOC, American Consulate, Abdullah Haroon Road, Karachi, Pakistan. Monthly.

NEPAL. New Delhi-LOC, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Semiannual.

PAKISTAN. Karachi-LOC, American Consulate, Abdullah Haroon Road, Karachi, Pakistan. Monthly.

SOUTHEAST ASIA. New Delhi-LOC, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Monthly.

SRI LANKA. New Delhi-LOC, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Semiannual.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1981. 1982. 229 p. Cloth. $13. Free to libraries from the Central Services Division.

ANTARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY. Vol. 11. 1981. 468 p. Cloth. $15.

AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $95 a year. Quarterly, with annual cumulation.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF RARE BOOKS. 1981. 62 p. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $7.50.

BOXES FOR THE PROTECTION OF RARE BOOKS: THEIR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION. 1982. 289 p. Looseleaf. $18.

BOOKBINDING AND THE CONSERVATION OF BOOKS. 1982. 296 p. Cloth. $27.

BRAILLE BOOK REVIEW. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Bimonthly. In braille and in print.

BRAILLE BOOKS, 1980–81. 1981. 350 p. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Free from the Central Services Division. Monthly.

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[1] This is a list of titles issued during the fiscal year. For a more complete list see *Library of Congress Publications in Print*. Unless otherwise indicated, priced publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. NLS/BPH orders should be addressed to the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, 1291 Taylor Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20542. Other requests should be addressed to the division or office listed, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Payment must accompany all orders for priced publications. For foreign mailing of publications available from the Superintendent of Documents, one-fourth of the publication price should be added unless otherwise stated. Information Office and Cataloging Distribution Service prices include the cost of foreign and domestic mailing.

CASSETTE BOOKS, 1981. 1981. 300 p. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

CATALOGING SERVICE BULLETIN. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $12. 4 issues.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, 1981: A LIST OF BOOKS FOR PRESCHOOL THROUGH JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AGE. 1982. 16 p. Paper. $2.

CHINESE COOPERATIVE CATALOG. Cataloging Distribution Service, $310 a year. Bimonthly. In microfiche.

CONTEMPORARY SOUND TRACK. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Bimonthly. On cassette.

CREATIVITY: A CONTINUING INVENTORY OF KNOWLEDGE. 1981. 37 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC GENERAL BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. Paper. Single copy prices vary. $75 a session, $94.75 foreign.

97th Congress, 1st session. First issue and two cumulative issues.

A DIRECTORY OF INFORMATION RESOURCES IN THE UNITED STATES: GEOSCIENCES AND OCEANOGRAPHY. 1981. 375 p. Paper. $8.

THE 1812 CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: A FACSIMILE. 1982. 141 p. Cloth. Information Office, $15.

ETHNIC RECORDINGS IN AMERICA: A NEGLECTED HERITAGE. 1982. 269 p. Cloth. $13.

FOLKLIFE AND THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: A SURVEY OF RESOURCES. 1981. 42 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

FOR YOUNGER READERS, 1980–81. 1981. 194 p. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

GUIDE TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. 1982. 128 p. Paper. Information Office, $5.95.

IN CELEBRATION: THE NATIONAL UNION CATALOG, PRE-1956 IMPRINTS. 1981. 49 p. Paper. Information Office, $5.95.

INTRODUCTION TO THE NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED. 1982. 16 p. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

JAMES MADISON AND THE SEARCH FOR NATIONHOOD. 1981. 174 p. Cloth. $18.

LC CLASSIFICATION—ADDITIONS AND CHANGES. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $35 a year. Lists 203–206.

LETTERS OF DELEGATES TO CONGRESS, 1774–1789. Cloth.

Vol. 8. September 19, 1777–January 31, 1778. 1981. 745 p. $17.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ACQUISITIONS: MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, 1980. 1982. 46 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN. Paper. Free to publicly supported libraries from the Information Office. Weekly.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 1981. 1982. 35 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SELECTED PUBLICATIONS, 1982. 1982. 28 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

LIBRARY RESOURCES FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, 1981. 1981. 110 p. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

MAGAZINES, 1981. 1981. 42 p. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. In print and on disc.

MAPS AND CHARTS OF NORTH AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES, 1750–1789. 1981. 495 p. Cloth. $17.

MATTING AND HINGING OF WORKS OF ART ON PAPER. 1981. 32 p. Paper. $2.75.

MONOGRAPHIC SERIES. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $250 a year. Quarterly, with annual cumulation.

MONTHLY CHECKLIST OF STATE PUBLICATIONS. Paper. $21.90 a year.

MUSIC, BOOKS ON MUSIC, AND SOUND RECORDINGS. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $90 a year. Semiannual.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN THE DAYTON C. MILLER FLUTE COLLECTION AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: A CATALOG. Vol. 1. RECORDERS, FIFES, AND SIMPLE SYSTEM TRANSVERSE FLUTES OF ONE KEY. 1982. 349 p. Cloth. $15.

THE MUSICAL MAINSTREAM. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Bimonthly. In print, braille, and on cassette.

NAME AUTHORITIES CUMULATIVE MICROFORM EDITION. Cataloging Distribution Service, $120. Quarterly.

NATIONAL UNION CATALOG. A cumulative author list representing Library of Congress printed cards and titles reported by other American libraries. Compiled by the Library of Congress with the cooperation of the Resources and Technical Services Division, American Library Association. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $1,375 a year. 9 monthly issues, 3 quarterly issues, and annual cumulation.

NATIONAL UNION CATALOG OF MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS, 1980, and INDEX, 1980. 2 v. Cataloging Distribution Service, $95.

NATIONAL UNION CATALOG REGISTER OF ADDITIONAL LOCATIONS, 1968–81. 1982. In microfiche. Cataloging Distribution Service, $83.

NEW SERIAL TITLES. A union list of serials held by libraries in the United States and Canada. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $275 a year. 8 monthly issues, 4 quarterly issues, and cumulation.

NEW SERIAL TITLES—CLASSED SUBJECT ARRANGEMENT. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $65 a year. Monthly.

NEWS. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Bimonthly. In print and braille.

NEWSPAPERS IN MICROFORM, 1981. 1982. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $30.

OVERSEAS OUTLOOK. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Quarterly.

PICKAXE AND PENCIL: REFERENCES FOR THE STUDY OF THE WPA. 1982. 87 p. Paper. $6.

PRE-MEIJI WORKS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: JAPANESE MATHEMATICS. 1982. 64 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Published as a supplement to the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*. Paper. $12 a year.

RADIO BROADCASTS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1924–1941. 1982. 149 p. Cloth. $10.

REASONS FOR POETRY AND THE REASON FOR CRITICISM. 1982. 36 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

SUBJECT CATALOG. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $1,090 a year. Quarterly, with annual cumulation.

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS OF A SYMPOSIUM ON EDUCATING LIBRARIANS AND INFORMATION SCIENTISTS TO PROVIDE INFORMATION AND LIBRARY SERVICES TO BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS. 1981. 36 p. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

SUPPLEMENT TO LC SUBJECT HEADINGS. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $50 a year. Quarterly, with annual cumulation.

TALKING BOOK TOPICS. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Bimonthly. On flexible discs and in print.

TALKING BOOKS—ADULT, 1980–81. 1981. 252 p. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

TOWARD A FEDERAL LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES NETWORK: A PROPOSAL. 1982. 130 p. Paper. $6.

UPDATE. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Bimonthly. In print and braille.

U.S. INTERNATIONAL BOOK PROGRAMS, 1981. 1982. 61 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

VIETNAMESE HOLDINGS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. 1982. 236 p. Cloth. $12.

VOLUNTEERS WHO PRODUCE BOOKS. 1981. 74 p. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

WALLACE STEVENS: THE POETRY OF EARTH, by A. Walton Litz. 1981. 20 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

YOUNG ADULT FICTION, 1981. 1981. 98 p. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. In print and on disc.

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